Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Industry Pricing Hearings Of Senate Off for Month

The senate trade policies committee last week closed its hearings for the rest of the year on industry pricing practices and appointed its general counsel, William Simon, to confer with Robert B. Dawkins, legal adviser of the Federal Trade Commission on a statement of policy that would clear the atmosphere on the legality of freight absorption pricing plans.

Hearings will be resumed sometime in January under Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, who replaces Senator Homer E. Capehart, of Michigan, as chairman when the Democrats take over control of the senate.

Meanwhile, the committee's advisory council will meet this week to go over the record of the hearings and data gathered in the committee's studies, to assist the committee in determining what legislation might be needed.

In winding up its hearings, the committee received testimony from a representative of the chemical industry in support of legislation that industries be given express permission to equalize freight to meet competition, while the chief economist of the Federal Trade Commission again sought to give assurance that the courts have not outlawed all freight absorption plans.

Cremers Asks Clarification

Bert Cremers, vice-president of the Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., said that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in both the cement case and the Morton Salt case have tended to confuse, rather than clarify, the issues on legal pricing practices.

Industry, he said, is hopeful of legislation that will define the areas in which business may have freedom to operate and make it lawful to couple an offer to equalize freight to the nearest competitive producing point with an original price quotation in the sale of heavy chemicals.

He explained that the alkali industry is one of the most important industries of the country, and that its plants cannot be located just anywhere. They must be situated close by adequate natural salt deposits and large quantities of water and power. The minimum economical size of an alkali plant is a 1,000-ton daily capacity at the present time, he added, which

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Phosphate Land in Idaho Leased to J.R. Simplot

The production of farm fertilizer from low grade phosphate ores from the public lands in the west is contemplated for the first time in southern Idaho under a Department of the Interior lease arrangement with the J. R. Simplot Company, Pocatello, Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug said December 9. The lease, which gives to the company the right to develop the phosphate deposits on 1,124 acres of public land in Caribou County, Idaho, provides for the payment to the government of land rentals and royalties from the production of phosphate in the area.

The company has notified the department that it plans to use the electric furnace process in a new plant at Pocatello to extract the phosphate from the low grade ores obtained under the lease. The high grade ores will be used to supply the company's Salt Lake City plant. The lease is the first ever issued by the government in which the development of the lower grade ores is contemplated through stipulations for payment of royalties not only upon production from 30 percent ores, but also "on any phosphate rock of lower grade which may be utilized." Under the lease, this royalty shall be paid at the rate of 5 percent of the gross value of the leased deposits recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of, and shall not be less than 25 cents a ton.

The company also will pay a royalty of 10 cents a ton for so much of any deposit of silica, limestone or other rock situated on the leased land as may be utilized in the processing or refining of the leased deposits or of deposits from other lands. The company will also be required, under the terms of the lease, to invest $50 per acre, or a total of $56,000 in actual mining operations, developments or improvements, of which $18,000 shall be expended the first year.

Synthetic Ammonia Plant For Sale on Bid Basis

The government-owned, war-surplus synthetic ammonia plant at Salem, Ore., was offered for sale to the highest bidder on December 9 by the War Assets Administration. Bids for the purchase of the plant will be received by the agency until February 2.

The plant, which is now being operated under an interim lease running until June 30, 1949, has a capacity of from 70,000 to 75,000 tons of ammonia per year. Most of the ammonia now being produced by the plant is used to meet the fertilizer needs of the Far East.

Drug Resources Advisory Committee Reconstituted

The Drug Resources Advisory Committee is being reconstituted by the Munitions Board as an industry advisory committee under its supervision and that of the National Security Resources Board. Letters are now being sent to members of the committee asking them to serve under the new arrangement.

The committee, which was fisrt organized during World War I, was revived and placed under the Army and Navy Munitions Board in 1942. In 1944, it was placed on the inactive list and assigned to the Surgeon General of the army. In May of this year, it was reactivated to serve as an advisory committee of the Surgeons General of both the Army and Navy.

Under the new setup, the name of the committee is being broadened to the Drug Resources Industry Advisory Committee and is being made responsible directly to the Munitions Board and NSRB, which has the effect of elevating its status to an important degree. Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, has served as chairman of the committee throughout its existence.

Steel Industry to Continue Allocation for Freight Cars

Steel industry representatives meeting with government officials on December 9 agreed to continue the voluntary steel allocation program for the construction of new freight cars and the repair of old cars for an additional six months after February 28, 1949, or through the third quarter of next year in the event Congress extends the life of public law 395.

U. S. Plan to Expand Trade Pacts Draws Fire of Domestic Producers

Intentions of the government to negotiate trade agreements with eleven additional countries at Geneva next April produced, at hearings running concurrently last week before the Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information, the expected flood of protests from domestic producers against any further lowering of tariffs on competing foreign products.

The hearings before the Tariff Commission were intended to develop the "peril point" below which tariffs cannot be reduced in the new agreements if injury to domestic industry is to be avoided. The CRI hearings were for the purpose of gathering the views of industry on the effect that a further cut in duties might have on domestic industry.

For the most part the testimony given by witnesses to the Tariff Commission was identical with that given to the CRI, or vice versa, depending upon whether the witness appeared first before the Commission or the CRI. The tenor of the testimony was that high costs of production here, and low costs abroad plus the need of the foreigners for dollars, has set the stage for a flood of imports into this country and any further lowering of duties will only add to the difficulties of American producers to compete with foreign products.

Among the first groups heard were representatives of the lemon growers. They jumped the gun on the hearings by filing an application with the Tariff Commission late last month demanding an investigation under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 of costs of production here and abroad of lemons and lemon oil, with a request that present duties of 2½c. a pound on the lemons and 25 percent on the oil be increased to 3½c. and 37½ percent, respectively.

Lemon Oil Industry Endangered

They testified that the industry is in danger of serious injury unless duties are increased. They said that upwards of one-third of the lemon crop annually is surplus to the market needs, and that about 10 percent of the surplus is con-

—*Continued on page 61*

Fertilizer Supply Outlook Generally Brighter in 1949

Despite a generally brighter outlook for fertilizer this year, prospects for nitrogen are only slightly better than last year and supplies can be expected to continue tight, the Department of Agriculture warned in a fertilizer supply report released December 7. This estimate for the 1948-49 fiscal year indicates that instead of an earlier estimated increase of 10 percent, supplies of nitrogen for the current fiscal year will level off at about a 7 percent increase.

Phosphate supplies for fertilizer purposes are expected to reach 2,100,000 tons P_2O_5 as compared with about 2,000,000 tons available for the 1947-48 fiscal year, the report said. Potash is estimated at 1,020,000 tons K_2O as compared with about 920,000 for the 1947-48 fiscal year. This means about 5 percent more phosphate and 10 percent more potash. About 955,000 tons of nitrogen will be available for commercial fertilizer for the 1948-49 year as compared with about 888,000 tons last year.

Neoprene Facilities Sold To du Pont for $13 Million

The government-owned neoprene plant at Louisville, Ky., was sold to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for $13,200,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on December 6. The plant, with a rated capacity of 132,000,000 pounds per year, has produced neoprene at the rate of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 pounds annually for the past two or three years.

Construction of the plant was started by du Pont for commercial production. It was taken over by the RFC in 1942 under its wartime synthetic rubber program. Du Pont operated and considerably expanded the plant for the agency.

Under the repurchase agreement, du Pont, regardless of any difficulties involved, must maintain for national security a productive capacity in the plant of not less than 45,000 long tons of neoprene a year for at least five years. The obligation may be extended for an additional five years at the government's option.

Chlorinating Equipment 'Trust' Charges to Be Heard

The Supreme Court of the United States on December 6 agreed to hear arguments in the government's antitrust suit against the chlorinating equipment industry which had been virtually thrown out by the lower courts on technical grounds.

The government's suit is against the Wallace & Tiernan Company; Wallace & Tiernan Products, Inc.; the Wallace & Tiernan Sales Corporation; Builders Iron Foundry; the Novadel-Agene Corporation; and the Industrial Appliance Corporation, and seven of their officers, charging them with conspiring to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in chlorinating equipment.

The corporations had been indicted by a Federal grand jury on the basis of evidence produced under subpoena. The jury subsequently was held to have been illegally constituted in that women had been intentionally and systematically excluded from the panel and the indictment was quashed.

No appeal was taken from this action by the government but subsequently a civil suit was filed against the companies which the government sought to defend with the evidence it had obtained under subpoenas of the illegal grand jury. The courts held that such evidence was inadmissible and it is on appeal from this action that the supreme court will hold hearings.

Tin Alloys Import License Requests Deadline Dec. 29

Applications for authority to import tin-bearing alloys into the United States during the first quarter 1949 must be on file by December 29, the Department of Commerce said on December 7. The Department policy authorizing private import of these alloys was announced last August 5.

Import license applications (Form ODC 1041) should be addressed to the tin and antimony section, non-ferrous metals and minerals division, Office of Domestic Commerce, Room 1431, Tempo T Building, Washington 25, D. C. Conditions under which import licenses will be granted were set forth in the department's August 5 announcement, obtainable at the department in Washington or at its field offices.

Price Trend Dips Sharply

Although there were some important movements in the other direction, price reductions predominated in number and weight in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Higher levels were reached in coaltar intermediates, titanium pigments, and botanical drugs. Recessions affected fats, oils, and waxes, particularly, and essential oils and drugs. Industrial ethyl alcohols were still further reduced.

The overall index of prices was shaded 0.3 point, putting it 6.4 points below the corresponding mark in 1947.

Aside from the sections and items named above, the market trends were indefinite. That condition, in truth, prevailed in botanical drugs, because there were more reductions than advances in those items. Varnish gums were in both lanes of the price movement; so were oilseed meals and, of course, spices. Packinghouse by-product feeds were upped again. The tankcar quotation on anhydrous ammonia was raised. Another cut was made in the price of DDT. Quicksilver was reduced, so were penicillin and lecithin and petroleum fuels.

Buying activity and interest appeared to be still leveling off, and nobody was ready to say what the significance was. Here and there it was evident that increasing production did not have as much popularity as it had last September. The situation in caustic soda and ash is typical: these are now freely available. Chlorine is still the bottleneck and there is talk that still bigger demand is in the offing.

Thinking in the direction of higher prices for zinc oxide in 1949 was reported from some quarters. Chrome and zinc colors are slated for raises. Some cuts have been made among synthetic resins. Shellac is said to be scarcer in India. Asbestos is scheduled to start going up this week. Synthetic dyes are being raised along with a score or so of intermediates by some producers.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 10, 1948	Dec. 3, 1948	Dec. 12, 1947
144.3	144.6	150.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	136.6	133.9	123.2
September	144.3	141.9	137.0	134.0	130.4
October	143.7	146.1	143.1	133.5	133.2
November	144.4	149.7	149.2	134.0	135.1
The year	*146.1	147.6	133.8	133.8	123.2

* Eleven months.

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Superphosphate Purchase By U. S. Draws 43 Bids

Bids were opened December 9 by the Department of Agriculture for the purchase of approximately 56,000 tons of superphosphate for distribution next year to farmers cooperating in the soil conservation program in the states of Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky.

Forty-three offers were made to supply the material at prices ranging from $14.44 per ton for 18 percent superphosphate to a high of $27.05 for the 20 percent grade. All offers were made on a net basis with two exceptions, in which a discount of 0.5 percent for payment in thirty days would be allowed.

The bidders and prices offered were as follows:—

American Agricultural Chemical Company, 18 percent grade, 2,000 tons from Alexandria, Va., at $17.47; 6,000 tons from Baltimore at $17.27; 1,000 tons from Charleston, S. C., at $14.64; 6,000 tons from Cleveland at $17.71; 1,000 tons from East St. Louis, Mo., at $19.76; and 3,000 tons from Savannah, Ga., at $14.44.

Anderson Fertilizer Company, 20 percent grade, 3,600 tons from Anderson, S. C., at $20.

Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, 19.5 percent grade, 1,200 tons from Norfolk, Va., at $18.95; 20 percent grade, 6,000 tons from Shreveport, La., at $22; 20 percent grade, 9,000 tons from

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Procurement authorizations were made to Marshall plan countries in the amount of $88,593,197 by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the week ended December 9. Of this amount, $38,106,298 was for goods to be purchased in the United States. The new authorizations raised the total of such authorizations to date to $3,947,869,528. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria — $30,000 for chemicals, $8,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils from the United States; a decrease of $113,400 for lead from Italy, and a decrease of $34,000 for vegetable fats and oils from Canada.

Belgium-Luxembourg—$374,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils, and $748,000 for soap, soap stock and fatty acids from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$168,000 for soybeans and $2,520,000 for hides and skins from the United States; a decrease of $2,331,000 for oil seeds from Canada; $367,000 for crude glycerin from Argentina; and $3,120,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

Denmark—Cancellation of $332,000 for

—*Continued on page 69*

Rohm & Haas Stock Sale by OAP Asked

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has filed a registration statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission proposing an offering by the Attorney General for the Office of Alien Property Custodian of 15,815.8 shares of 4 percent cumulative preferred stock, series A, and 197,697.13 shares of common stock of the company. The stock is to be offered for sale at competitive bidding.

The Attorney General is the holder of 21,226.19 shares of the preferred stock and 265,324.25 shares of the common, representing 34.49 percent of each outstanding class of capital stock. The preferred and common shares to be offered represent 25.7 percent of each class. The registration statement includes the balance of the Attorney General's holdings (5,410.39 shares of preferred and 67,627.12 shares of common), and according to the prospectus these shares will be deregistered if not offered within six months of the effective date of the registration statement. According to the prospectus, the 5,410.39 shares of preferred and 67,627.12 shares of common are presently the subject of a suit for return under the trading-with-the-enemy act and therefore cannot be sold at this time.

Census Bureau Issues New 'Schedule B' Edition

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, will issue a new edition of its "Schedule B" about December 15. Effective January 1, the commodity classification code number required on shipper's export declarations must be obtained from the new edition. The agency said that the new edition contains a substantial number of changes in commodity numbers, and that all previous editions will be obsolete after December 31.

APMA Views Dangers of Present Policies on Medical Research Aid

The difficulties and dangers of the present policies of medical research supported by grants of money were examined by Dr. Isaac Starr, Hartzell Research Professor of Therapeutics at the University of Pennsylvania, at the midyear convention of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on December 6 to 8.

Dr. Starr's paper was one of the highlights of the meeting which was designed to honor the National Institute of Health, principal research unit of the United States Public Health Service, by presenting to the institute the APMA's 1948 Award of Distinction. The award recognized the agency's contributions to public health through fundamental medical research.

Dr. Starr declared that up to the present time there have been two chief programs for administering grants of research funds: Grants-in-aid for specific research problems and a program for training young men. He expressed complete approval of the training program but listed several dangers where grants for developmental research may handicap fundamental research more seriously than realized.

Unprofitable Research Channels

The first danger, he said, was that research will be turned into unprofitable channels, for it is easier to raise money for a specific need and difficult to raise it for a vague one.

"At this moment," Dr. Starr declared, "I believe that there is more money available for research in certain restricted fields than can be effectively used. In other words, some agencies have more money than they know what to do with. But such groups, having raised the money by advertising the need for it, naturally feel that it must be spent, or the following year's campaign would be conducted at a disadvantage."

Investigator Becomes Executive

A second danger seen by Dr. Starr was that of converting an investigator into an executive. He used as an example a brilliant scientist who produces a method which throws light on an existing situation and receives a large grant in funds to complete his research.

With this, Dr. Starr pointed out, he begins assembling a team of associates and technicians, orders equipment, finds increased laboratory space and then is charged with directing the efforts of his co-workers. With the subsequent loss of free time and action, the speaker felt the scientist would be converted from a fundamental investigator into an executive and a developmental investigator.

"A third danger," according to Dr. Starr, "is that of separating the investigator from his facts. You all know how Fleming observed the effect of a mold which alighted by chance on one of his

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Obituaries

Warren N. Watson

Warren N. Watson, secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States since 1930, died December 9, in a hospital in Washington. He had been ill for several months.

Mr. Watson was born in Auburn, Me., in 1889. He got a B.Sc. degree from Bates College and an M.A. degree from Harvard University. For several years subsequently he combined the work of an instructor in chemistry at Bates with that of chief chemist for the Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works, Lewiston, Me., and he practiced also as a consulting chemist. He was chief chemist for Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass., when World War I came along. He went into the Chemical Warfare Service, getting a commission as a first lieutenant. He left the service in 1919 and joined the chemical staff of the United States Tariff Commission, becoming chief of the division in 1926. His work there is chiefly known through development of the annual report on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals and his advisory service to Congress in revisions of the tariff law.

Mr. Watson was a prolific contributor to economic and chemical periodic literature. He also was one of the authors of the guide-book for boy scouts. He was an enthusiastic outdoorsman, particularly as a walker. He was a member of Phi Beta

—*Continued on page 62*

Pacific Chemical Show 1949 Dates Scheduled

The second Pacific chemical exposition sponsored by the California section of the American Chemical Society will be held on November 1 to 5 in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium. It is expected that a floor plan for the show will be sent to former exhibitors by January 3, after which they will be given two weeks to select space before it is released to others.

Chicago Technical Societies Schedules 1949 Show Dates

The Chicago Technical Societies Council will hold its fourth annual Chicago Production Show at the Stevens hotel on March 14 to 17. The duration of the show has been extended to four days in order to better accommodate the anticipated attendance.

Railroad Embargoes Lifted

The railroad embargoes which had been placed against virtually all freight intended for export out of West Coast ports and intercoastal shipping through East Coast ports were cancelled on December 6 by the Association of American Railroads. The embargoes were removed because of the settlement of the maritime workers' strike on the West Coast, and their cancellations became effective immediately. Issued September 1, the embargoes were to prevent a tie-up of needed freightcars at ports during the period of the strike.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—France, Jamaica.
Candle manufacturers—China.
Laundry and dry cleaning industry—Luxembourg.
Metal importers and dealers—Norway.
Plastic materials manufacturers, molders, laminators—Uruguay.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here—

Dihydroxyanthranol.
6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
1,5-Dihydroxynaphthalene.
Di (alphaphenylethyl) ether.
Diphenylcresylphosphate.
Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Potassium tetraoxide.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlorophenate.
Triphenyl phosphine.
Vinyl phosphate.
Zinc-diethyl.

CMRA Told Defects Of Bretton Woods Pact

The Bretton Woods agreement has not as yet provided any prospect of a postwar financial equilibrium, therefore the provisional postwar settlement agreed upon at Bretton Woods must still be considered precarious, Gilbert E. Jackson, consulting economist, told members of the Chemical Market Research Association in an address December 9 at the Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Culminating a one day meeting of the CMRA which included several plant trips to local industries and addresses on industrial developments and techniques in Canada, Mr. Jackson's dinner address summarized the effect of the Bretton Woods conference on world trade.

The makers of the Bretton Woods agreement, out of which came both the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, were in search of two principal objectives, Mr. Jackson said. These were, first, to make an end of the competitive currency depreciations, and of the destructive impediments to trade, which made hideous the decade preceding World War II; and, secondly, to devise machinery by means of which men everywhere might exchange with one another freely the respective products of their labor.

Mr. Jackson stated that the participants in the Bretton Woods agreement seemed at that time, in the summer of 1944, not very much impressed by two dangers which have since then assumed very large proportions.

The first of these, he said, a progressive inflation at unequal rates of some of the principal national currencies, threatens to create a not less alarming peril, than that of competitive currency depreciations, fifteen years ago. Mr. Jackson

—Continued on page 44

Jefferson Chemical Plans Texas Research Facilities

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, is planning the establishment of consolidated research facilities in Austin, Tex. The company's research, process development and pilot plant activities, now being carried on in New York and Port Arthur, Tex., will be combined at the new location.

Negotiations for the purchase of a site at Austin are virtually complete, according to P. M. Dinkins, president of the company, and it is expected that existing buildings will be remodeled to make them suitable for chemical research activities.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Caustic soda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CX-2, agency).

Chemicals, Sao Paulo, Brazil (CX-3, agency); Santiago, Chile (CX-6, agency).

Dyes, Santiago, Chile (CX-6, agency).

Laboratory supplies, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CX-1, agency).

Metals, Vaassen, Holland (CX-7).

Pharmaceutical products, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CX-1, agency); Sao Paulo, Brazil (CX-3, agency).

Polish, floor and shoe, raw materials and machinery, Oruro, Bolivia (CX-4).

Shoepolish in bulk, Habana, Cuba (CX-5).

Soda ash, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CX-2, agency).

3, 5, 6—Trichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl methane, Habana, Cuba (CX-5).

ACS President-Elect

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, executive vice-president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been chosen president-elect of the American Chemical Society, and will head the society in 1950. Dr. Volwiler has been a member of the society's national council since 1926 and a director-at-large since 1944.

May Heads Quality Control Dept. of Coca-Cola Company

The Coca-Cola Company, New York, has elected Dr. Orville E. May vice-president in charge of quality control, to succeed Dr. W. P. Heath, who is retiring after almost thirty years with the company. Dr. May has been a member of the company's quality control department since 1946.

He is credited with developing the deep tank mold fermentation process which now forms the basis for commercial production of penicillin and was director of

—Continued on page 68

Snell Appoints Mahoney

Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemist and engineer, New York, has appointed John J. Mahoney director of engineering. He was formerly chemical project engineer of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company for several years.

NAIDM Probes Recent Failures Of DDT in Insect Control Work

Exhaustive examination in open debate of the factors responsible for recent failures of DDT to control flies highlighted the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, held at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on December 6 and 7.

The discussion was sparked by Dr. E. F. Knipling, head of the division of insects affecting man and animals of the Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Alfred Weed, of John Powell & Co., New York, and was participated in by many members who asked questions and voiced opinions from the floor.

Dr. Knipling reported that the USDA became interested in the problem in 1947 when it received scattered reports from various parts of the country of DDT failures. The number of these reports increased this year, he added.

Following a survey of selected dairies and barns in various sections of the country, the department found that the reports contained the essence of truth, according to Dr. Knipling, but it also discovered there were some modifying factors which had to be taken into consideration.

Dr. Knipling stated that in some cases it was found that the amount of DDT being used was less than recommended by USDA or other Federal and state agencies. In some instances, he said, the method of treatment was not as recommended, and

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Cosmetic Chemists Discuss New Technical Developments

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists elected Raymond E. Reed, vice-president in charge of research and development of the Toni Company, Chicago, president at its annual meeting last week in New York. Technical sessions of the meeting discussed the latest developments in cosmetics, the dermatological reactions of various cosmetic preparations and the advertising practices of the cosmetic industry.

Other officers named to serve the association for the ensuing year were:—vice-president, Theodore H. Rider, Lever Brothers Company; secretary, Ruth R. Bien, Good Housekeeping Institute; treasurer, Emery A. Emerson, Wildroot Company, and directors, Dr. Everett G. McDonough, Evans Chemetics, Inc., and Dr. Dan Dahle, Bristol-Myers Company.

Dr. Joseph L. Morse, of New York, speaking on "Cutaneous Reactions to Allergens and Irritants," told the gathering: "Dermatitis caused by cosmetics is usually due to hypersensitivity and rarely to pri-

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Gordon M. Baird
Reelected President

Turner Names Deegan To Head Midwest Div.

Joseph Turner & Co., chemicals manufacturer, Ridgefield, N. J., has appointed Walter T. Deegan manager of its midwest "new products division." Mr. Deegan was formerly representative of the Monsanto Chemical Company in the midwest territory for seventeen years. In his new post he will make his headquarters in the Turner organization's Chicago office in the Tribune Tower.

Du Pont Appoints Gordon To Grasselli Sales Post

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Dr. Wallace E. Gordon assistant director of sales in charge of agricultural chemicals, adhesives, resale chemicals and zinc products in its Grasselli chemicals department. Dr. Gordon, who was formerly sales manager for agricultural chemicals, succeeds the late H. M. Rosencrans.

In addition, the following appointments have been made in the department:—Richard W. Thatcher, formerly sales manager of the industrial products development and service section, succeeds Dr. Gordon as sales manager of agricultural chemicals; Bertel C. Nylen, formerly manager of the agricultural product develop-

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Phila.-Wilmington Color Group Meets Tomorrow

The Philadelphia-Wilmington Color Group will meet tomorrow evening at the Engineers Club, Philadelphia. The principal speaker at the meeting will be Dr. Norman F. Barnes, of the general engineering and consulting laboratory of the General Electric Company, who will discuss "Color Facts and Fantasies."

The group has also planned meetings on February 2 at the Woodmere Art Gallery, at which Walter C. Granville, Container Corporation of America, will discuss "Trends in Color Organization," and on May 3 at the Engineers Club, when Carl Foss, color consultant, will speak on "Color in Local Industries."

USPHS Reorganizes Engineering Division

The reorganization of engineering activities of the United States Public Health Service was announced December 5 by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele. The former sanitary engineering division has been replaced by a division of sanitation and a division of water pollution control. Both of these divisions will be under the supervision of assistant Surgeon General Mark D. Hollis, chief sanitary engineering officer of USPHS and former chief of the sanitary engineering division.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The recent announcements of the Department of Agriculture and the Office of International Trade respecting the availability for export and licensing for export of 22,000,000 pounds of low-grade inedible tallow and grease have led to confusion in some quarters of the fats and oils trade. This grows out of the fact that that the inedible tallows included in the allocation are identified by OIT as grades 1, 3, and 2.

There are actually no grades 1, 3, and 2 that are standard throughout the industry, they are graded in this order by different producers or companies dealing in them. Grade No. 1 of one producer might not be actually the same as grade No. 1 of another producer, but the purchaser understands pretty generally what he is getting when he buys that grade.

A guide that can be followed in the grading of the tallows can be found in Maximum Price Regulation 53 of the old Office of Price Administration. The standards contained therein are what OIT has in mind as the grades of inedible tallow available for licensing. Grade No. 1 is identified in the regulation as a tallow having a titre minimum of 40.5, a f.f.a. maximum of 15, and a m. i. u. basis of 2 percent; grade No. 3 has a titre minimum of 40.5, a f. f. a. maximum of 20, and a m. i. u. basis of 2 percent; and grade No. 2 has a titre minimum of 40, a f.f.a. maximum of 35, and a m. i. u. basis of 2 percent.

Incidently the announcement of the 22,000,000 pounds of low-grade inedible tallows and greases available for export hasn't produced the rush of license applications that was expected. This probably is because the foreign buyers weren't expecting the announcement and haven't put in their orders yet. Then again they may be holding out for the better grades of tallow and grease. The lower grades will make good quality soap, but the appearance is not so good as that of soap made from the better grades.

Government Buying Costly

Government purchasing procedure is costing the taxpayers $250,000,000 a year more than it should, the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government has discovered. The government makes about 3,000,000 purchases a year, and the cost of the red tape is more than the cost of half of the purchases themselves.

Blame for such a situation belongs with Congress for clothing government procurement authorizations with such a maze of laws that any attempt to promote efficiency in government buying has been stifled. Congress has been so bent on preventing fraud that only routine buying is encouraged, thus preventing economy and the exercise of initiative by the procurement officer.

If the Hoover commission recommendations are adopted, there will be a wholesale overhauling of procurement operations, and greater attention than at present will be given to storage and issue, and

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Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Economic Entomologists, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.

American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 3.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Commodore hotel, New York, January 26-27.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, New York, February 10.

Chicago Technical Societies Council, production show, Stevens hotel, Chicago, March 14-17.

Chlorine Institute, New York, January 19.

Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 17-18.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 10; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Entomological Society of America, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-17.

Essential Oil Association, Plaza hotel, New York, January 7.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 14-16.

National Drug Trade Conference, Statler hotel, Washington, December 14.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Memphis, Tenn., March 30-April 1.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

New England Purchasing Agents Association, December 13.

New York BIMS, annual dinner, New York Athletic Club, January 27.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Astor hotel, New York, December 15.

Society of Plastics Engineers, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, January 19-21.

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Methyl Pentachlorostearate

Chemical—Organic compound which is a viscous, yellow to reddish-brown liquid; specific gravity, 1.205 (15.5°/15.5°C.); boiling point, approximately 200°C. (25 mm.); freezing point, —39°C.; flash point, 164°C.; fire point, 252°C.; insoluble in water, but soluble in many organic solvents.

Suggested for use as intermediate in organic syntheses.

Resin—Plasticizer extender in polyvinyl chloride films.

Flexibilizer for polyvinyl chloride films (especially at low temperatures).

Fire-resistance increaser in polyvinyl chloride films.

Reported compatible with vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, and other film-forming materials.

6-Methoxy-8-pyridylquinolin

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (Brit. 544190) to have valuable therapeutic properties.

Nickel Fluoborate

Metallurgical—Electrolyte (in solution) in plating where ductile deposits are required.

Octylcresol

Adhesives—Suggested as plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing resins.

Ceramic—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Dental — Suggested as plasticizer in resinous compositions used as dentures or ingredients of denture mixtures.

Electrical—Suggested as plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Ink—Suggested as plasticizer in rotogravure, stamp-pad, and textile inks.

Leather—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as plasticizer in coating compositions, containing resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing resins.

Paper—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Suggested as plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing resins.

Resin — Suggested as plasticizer for resins.

Rubber—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

1-Paranitrophenyltetrahydroquinolin

Dye—Starting point (U.S. 2251922) in making orange dyes for cellulose acetate by condensing with chloronitrobenzene or chloronitronaphthalene compounds.

Oils, Fats Consumption: July-Sept.

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in the third quarter of 1948 totaled 2,099,048,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products other than salad oils	490,568,000
Paint and varnish and printing ink	161,473,000
Processing (fat splitting, winterizing, pressing, sulphonation)	207,653,000
Refining	667,421,000
Soap	416,663,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Crude	Refined
Babassu—	Pounds	Pounds
Refining	1,467,000	[3]
Soap	6,891,000	[3]
Other uses	3,000	[3]
	No. 1[4]	No. 3
Castor, crude—		
Refining	[3]	341,000
Fat-splitting	[3]	1,080,000
Sulphonation	609,000	1,170,000
Soap	97,000	54,000
Paint and varnish	1,354,000	190,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	159,000	234,000
Printing inks	67,000	72,000
Lubricants and greases	46,000	47,000
Other uses	20,011,000	1,914,000
Castor, processed—	Dehydrated	Sulphonated
Soap	3,000	94,000
Paint and varnish	10,199,000	105,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	234,000	[3]
Printing ink	68,000	7,000
Lubricants and greases	2,000	13,000
Other uses	406,000	534,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	80,351,000	[3]
Fat-splitting	8,955,000	7,442,000
Sulphonation	85,000	8,000
Shortening[1]	[3]	11,433,000
Oleomargarin	[3]	757,000
Other edible products	[3]	10,184,000
Soap	52,255,000	30,927,000
Paint and varnish	3,000	224,000
Other uses	3,511,000	334,000
Cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		454,000
Paint and varnish		9,000
Other uses		1,855,000
Codliver—		All grades
All uses		2,117,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	50,936,000	16,400,000
Sulphonation	15,000	22,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[3]	11,642,000
Shortening	[3]	847,000
Oleomargarin	[3]	906,000
Other edible uses	[3]	2,715,000
Soap	43,000	[3]
Paint and varnish	[3]	[3]
Other uses	166,000	268,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	196,475,000	[3]
Sulphonation	[3]	37,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[3]	74,634,000
Shortening	[3]	61,044,000
Oleomargarin	[3]	99,745,000
Other edible uses	[3]	787,000
Soap	65,000	143,000
Paint and varnish	1,000	8,000
Other uses	28,000	423,000
Fish—		All grades
Fat-splitting		850,000
Sulphonation		1,201,000
Soap		6,572,000
Paint and varnish		6,712,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		959,000
Printing ink		93,000
Lubricants and greases		409,000
Other uses		21,238,000
Fish, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		63,000
Lubricants and greases		2,000
Other uses		1,833,000
Linseed—		All grades
Fat-splitting		135,000
Soap		77,000
Paint and varnish		37,592,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		25,022,000
Printing ink		4,485,000
Lubricants and greases		130,000
Other uses		7,335,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		[3]
Paint and varnish		5,000
Printing ink		2,000
Lubricants and greases		1,197,000
Other uses		6,183,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		[3]
Sulphonation		136,000
Soap		[3]
Printing ink		[3]
Lubricants and greases		21,000
Other uses		543,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		1,333,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		4,000
Printing ink		24,000
Other uses		2,275,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		57,000
Oleomargarin		749,000
Other edible uses		167,000
Soap		[3]
Lubricants and greases		3,000
Other uses		4,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	159,000	[3]
Soap	[3]	114,000
Other uses	53,000	2,000
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	469,000	12,000
Lubricants and greases	9,000	[3]
Other uses	10,323,000	2,942,000
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[3]	[3]
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	29,216,000	[3]
Sulphonation	[3]	304,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[3]	2,419,000
Shortening	[3]	16,353,000
Oleomargarin	[3]	3,543,000
Other edible uses	[3]	571,000
Soap	2,000	149,000
Other uses	[3]	539,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		[3]
Printing ink		[3]
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		547,000
Sesame—		All grades
All uses		4,123,000
Soybean—	Crude[2]	Refined
Refining	303,303,000	[3]
Fat-splitting	2,34,000	53,000
Sulphonation	1,32,000	206,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[3]	38,246,000
Shortening	[3]	153,891,000
Oleomargarin	[3]	69,200,000
Other edible uses	[3]	12,246,000
Soap	420,000	237,000
Paint and varnish	3,523,000	20,332,000
Printing ink	1,00	35,000
Lubricants and greases	149,000	49,000
Other uses	5,912,000	9,037,000

Fats and Greases

	Pounds
Tallow—	All grades
Soap	2,452,000
Lubricants and greases	30,000
Other uses	
Tung—	All grades
Paint and varnish	23,244,000
Printing ink	347,000
Lubricants and greases	
Other uses	5,732,000
Vegetable, not specified—	All grades
Refining	2,534,000
Fat-splitting	[3]
Sulphonation	226,000
Winterizing for salad oil	710,000
Shortening	652,000
Other edible uses	3,094,000
Soap	222,000
Paint and varnish	1,047,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	32,000
Printing ink	3,000
Other uses	783,000
Grease and lard oil—	Pounds
Sulphonation	698,000
Soap	[3]
Lubricants and greases	3,983,000
Other uses	2,502,000
Grease, not specified—	
Fat-splitting	2,934,000
Winterizing and pressing	11,857,000
Sulphonation	45,000
Soap	99,479,000
Printing inks	17,000
Lubricants and greases	7,297,000
Other uses	1,093,000
Lard, rendered—	
Shortening	29,700,000
Oleomargarin	752,000
Other edible uses	887,000
Soap	961,000
Printing ink	6,000
Lubricants and greases	19,000
Other uses	272,000
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	3,316,000	[3]
Oleomargarin	821,000	[3]
Other edible uses	143,000	[3]
Other uses	57,000	52,722,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		21,841,000
Oleomargarin		12,000
Other edible uses		[6]
Other uses		[6]
Tallow—	Edible	Inedible
Fat-splitting	[3]	37,810,000
Winterizing and pressing	[3]	335,000
Sulphonation	5,000	1,431,000
Shortening	8,169,000	[3]
Other edible uses	1,037,000	[3]
Soap	675,000	[3]
Paint and varnish	[3]	3,000
Printing inks	1,000	3,000
Lubricants and greases	174,000	7,446,000
Other uses	151,000	5,419,000
Woolgrease—		
Refining	[3]	1,733,000
Sulphonation	[3]	3,000
Soap	[3]	74,000
Paint and varnish	[3]	15,000
Printing ink	[3]	37,000
Lubricants and greases	[3]	1,014,000
Other uses	[3]	1,827,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	27,920,000
Soap	2,922,000
Lubricants and greases	1,302,000
Other uses	2,371,000
Animal oil foots (100% basis)—	
Soap	5,731,000
Other uses	444,000
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	[6]
Fat-splitting	[6]
Sulphonation	[6]
Soap	[6]
Paint and varnish	133,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[6]
Lubricants and greases	15,000
Other uses	2,017,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	171,000
Lubricants and greases	[6]
Other uses	579,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100% basis)—	
All uses	1,454,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	1,640,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	843,000
Soap	3,545,000
Paint and varnish	[6]
Printing ink	[6]
Lubricants and greases	751,000
Other uses	6,759,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	[6]
Soap	1,473,000
Paint and varnish	150,000
Printing ink	14,000
Lubricants and greases	1,021,000
Other uses	11,145,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	233,000
Soap	8,570,000
Paint and varnish	2,[illegible]00
Lubricants and greases	[illegible]5,000
Other uses	3,[illegible]00
Vegetable oil foots (100% basis)—	
Fat-splitting	12,[illegible]00
Soap	19,[illegible]00
Paint and varnish	190,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Fat-splitting	7,103,000
Sulphonation	425,000
Paint and varnish	45,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	4,39,000
Printing ink	91,000
Lubricants and greases	8,[illegible]00

[1] Total quantity of oils reported consumed in the production of shortening during the third quarter of 1948 is low in relation to the production of this item as shown in the "Fats for Industry" release, Series M17-3, for the corresponding period. This must be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the intended end use of the whole oil is reported by hydrogenators when hydrogenated for shortening and oleomargarin rather than at the time of actual consumption in these products.

[2] Consumption data for a small quantity of crude soybean oil reported as used in shortening are not included to avoid disclosure of operations of an individual establishment.

[3] Included in "All Other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments.

[4] Revised figures in pounds for consumption of crude castor No. 1 used in the production of soap during the first and second quarters of 1948 are 48,000 and 54,000 respectively.

[5] Includes 1,032,000 pounds of inedible animal stearin used in fat splitting, pressing and sulphonation. Data for each process cannot be shown without disclosing operations of individual establishments.

[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments.

NOTE: Limitations of these data are given in "Fats for Industry," Series M17-7-70, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, 1943-1947.

SOCMA Members Urged To Greater Civic Interests

Business management should do more to effect better governmental functioning or should quit complaining about the conditions that otherwise result, said Dr. Georges F. Doriot, professor of industrial management and manufacturing at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, in an address to the members of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at its annual banquet, December 8, in New York.

Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer
SOCMA President

The chemical industry, he declared, has a particular advantage in knowledge, character, and ability to think, but shares with others inability to sell American ideas. This is largely because management does not take the time to do what it should to help

—*Continued on page 55*

Essential Oil Ass'n Adopts Gravity Basis

Specific gravity in specifications of the Essential Oil Association of the United States of America will be based henceforth on 25°/25° temperature. Action to that effect was taken at the annual meeting of the association's scientific section, December 8 in New York.

A committee of the section had been working for more than three months in a study of the relative advantages of the 15°/15° basis in the EOA book of specifications and the 25°/25° basis used in USP and NF specifications. The committee's work and findings were reported by its chairman, Dr. Walter C. Meuly, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., with five suggestions. The 25°/25° basis was adopted after long discussion.

The section also replaced the EOA correction factor of .0007 per degree of temperature difference with a rule that a separate factor should be worked out for

—*Continued on page 74*

TGA Scientific Section Warned on Cosmetic Claims

Nine discussions and technical papers concerned with the formulation and merchandising of toilet goods featured the meeting of the scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on December 9. Sessions were held in both the morning and afternoon.

George P. Larrick, Associate Commissioner of Food and Drugs, warned that in the merchandising of cosmetics bearing therapeutic claims it should be recognized that such cosmetics become drugs by virtue of their claims and are subject to more extensive requirements. The scientific approach should be enlarged, he said, to include the determination of the safety and substitution of ingredients employed in the formulation of cosmetics and the appraisal of what claims can legitimately be made.

Many cases have been brought recently

—*Continued on page 75*

Soap, Glycerin Makers To Meet January 26-27

The Association of American Soap & Glycerin Producers will hold its annual meeting at the Commodore hotel, New York, on January 26 and 27. The tentative program for the meeting is as follows:—

January 26

The meeting will be opened with a talk on "Business Outlook" by A. D. H. Kap-

—*Continued on page 90*

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PANTHENOL

Panthenol 'Roche' can replace the salts of pantothenic acid in most pharmaceutical preparations—tablets, capsules, oral and parenteral solutions. It is non-toxic and is rapidly and efficiently converted to pantothenic acid in the body. Write, phone or wire today for quotations and information on compounding in pharmaceutical preparations and assay methods.

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2. **SOLUBLE** not only in water but ethanol, methanol and isopropanol.
3. **FEWER INCOMPATIBILITIES**
4. **MORE LATITUDE** in compounding.
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All panthenol 'Roche' is packed in seamless aluminum bottles.

PROPERTIES: A colorless, odorless, viscous, slightly hygroscopic liquid. Stable in light and air. Very soluble in water and most common solvents. Slightly soluble in ether. Hydrolysed by alkali and strong acid.

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Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Biotin • Alpha-Tocopherol • Niacin • Niacinamide

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

December 10, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ - —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 - 11.10

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - 11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.148.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse ton.153.00 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.128.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.133.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. split ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.148.00 - —
less car lots, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
gran., bulk ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.123.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.128.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. split ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.143.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.148.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls lb. 1.45 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 12.00 - 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms. lb. 5.50 6.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .27 —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½ —
kgs. lb. .28½ —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 —
smaller lots lb .28½ —
kgs. lb. .29½ —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 —
smaller lots lb. .25½ —
kgs. lb. .26½ —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .32¼ - .33¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms. lb. .14½ - Nom.
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .16¾

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.55 - —

Petroleum, 13° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —
190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210° C. to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 765 785
tanks, same basis gal. 665 —

235° C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. 62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .83 .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78

Folic, bots gram 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 .13⅛
l.c.l., works lb. .14 .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½ .14
l.c.l., works lb .14½ .15

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 - 1.30

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½ - .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾ .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Acacia—Acid, Phosphoric

Acid, hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.87
L, bbls., works lb. .80 .95

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .29 .29¼

plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. 19¾ —
10 or less lb. 20¾ —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495 .3545

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 —

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - .87

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½

Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200 .3250
water white, dms lb. .3500 .3550

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31

Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb 47 —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085 .009

Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ 24½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 .21

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ - .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - .91

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13⅛
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18

Oleic (see Oil, red)

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾ - .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ - .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21⅝

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns bl. .80 - .87

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms. lb. .16¼ Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l. lb. .11½ .13

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
artif.	artificial	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p. equald.	end point equalized	oz.	ounce
		F.	fahrenheit	Pac.	Pacific
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pf.	proof
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	photo.	photographic
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pkgs.	packages
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	powd.	powdered
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	precip.	precipitated
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	prod.	producer
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	pt.	point
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
C	centigrade	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.d	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	ship't	shipment
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	solut.	solution
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	synth.	synthetic
dbl.	double	natural		tech.	technical
denat.	denatured			USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			vis.	viscosity
dextro.	dextrorotatory			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled			W	west
				w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

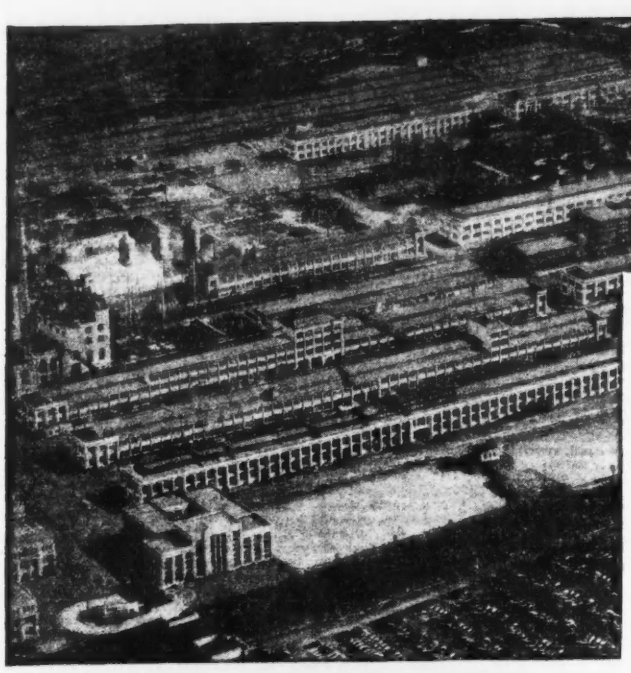
V154124 DEC 13 1948 XUM

Acid, Phosphoric, 75%—Alum, Ammonia

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. .07 - .07½
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls lb. .35 - .42
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 — —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.79 - 3.01
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., cryst lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works, lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56½- .60½
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l. works lb. .16¼- .17¼
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .24½- 25½
single pressed, bgs lb. .24 - .25
triple pressed, bgs lb. .27¼- .28½
Succinic, bbls lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
i.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
i.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.18.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .30 - .30½
Acid thioglycolic, refined, bbls.,cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.72.25 -85.00
cryst., potent, bots oz.85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.75
powd., bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss R lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss R (see also Fusel oil, ref.) lb. .17 - —
refined fermentation, 126-132°C, dms., dlvd lb. .36 - —
128-132°C, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices ¼ West .01c. per lb higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .63 - .68
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .49½- —
tankcar sales requires written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .47½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss. R gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal.17.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.70 -17.75
tanks, same basis gal.17.36½- —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.67 -18.72
tanks, same basis gal.18.53½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.40 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.40
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Alispice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½- .22
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .36
Curacao, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .63 - .75
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .52
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Alsbea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —

IMPORTANT MEMBER OF B COMPLEX • FOLIC ACID

(pteroylglutamic acid)



FOLIC ACID, an important member of the Vitamin B Complex, is now being used in increasing quantities in multi- and B complex vitamins. Folic Acid has a wide range of application in anemia therapy and has been demonstrated to produce dramatic results in a number of macrocytic anemias, including sprue, gestational macrocytic anemia, macrocytic anemia of gastrointestinal origin, and the macrocytic anemias associated with pellagra and similar deficiency states. Folic Acid is effective either by oral or parenteral administration and is especially recommended for those patients exhibiting sensitivity to liver extract. Because anemias are generally considered to be dietary deficiencies, it is natural to combine folic acid with other members of the B complex in vitamin preparations.

Calco

CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Dicumarol
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division, North American Cyanamid, Ltd., P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

AS MANUFACTURERS' DISTRIBUTORS

we have accumulated a year-end inventory
and desire to dispose of the following:

ACETYLENE TETRACHLORIDE - - -	59,800 lbs.
ANILINE OIL - - - - - - - - -	29,900 lbs.
BUTYL ACETATE - - - - - - - -	17,940 lbs.
BUTYL ALCOHOL - - - - - - - -	369 lbs.
CALCIUM LACTATE (Edible) - - - -	3,400 lbs.
CETYL ALCOHOL (Pure) - - - - -	1,000 lbs.
COUMARIN - - - - - - - - - -	25 lbs.
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE - - -	450 lbs.
LACTIC ACID (50% Edible) - - - - -	3,062 lbs.
LANOLIN ANHYDROUS - - - - -	391 lbs.
MODIFIED SODA - - - - - - - -	2,100 lbs.
MYRISTYL ALCOHOL - - - - - -	300 lbs.
NAPHTHALENE (Refined Chips) - - -	39,000 lbs.
SODIUM SULPHIDE (Flakes) - - - -	12,285 lbs.
TETRACHLORETHANE - - - - -	59,800 lbs.
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE - - - - -	21,560 lbs.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ORegon 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

V154 I24 DEC 13 1948 XUM

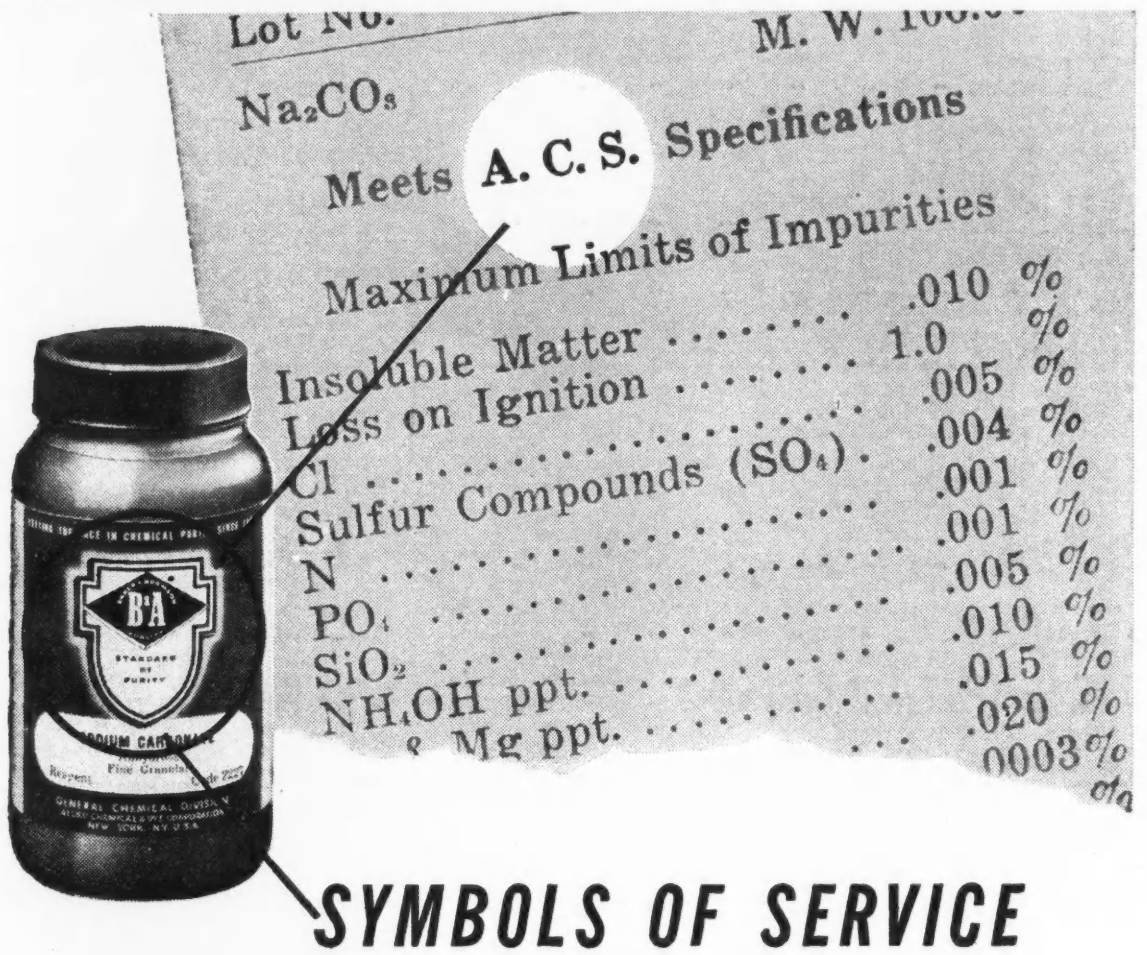
Alum, Potash—Antimony-Potassium Tartrate

Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- 06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. 10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton 72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point. lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. .03¼- .05½
smaller lots, same basis lb. .03¾- .04

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined), crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —

Aluminum oxide, optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .43 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .44 - .45
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —

Aluminum sulphate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 —
Aminomethylpropanol, ens., dms., works lb. .50 .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb. .60 —
Aminophilline, bots, kgs lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton 70.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 —
refrigeration, tanks, works ton 72.50 -77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 76.00 —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton 320.00 - —
ton lots, works ton 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .064 - .093
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16½ .17
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, saf).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .73 —
dms. lb. .80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms lb. 1.10 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 79.50 —
dom., bgs., western works ton 56.50 -58.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .39¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 230.00 - —
ton tots, works ton 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .26¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .34 - —
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton 45.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Amphetamime hydrochloride, bots lb. 45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb. 45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .29
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25½- .27
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, rt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks. .18
Chinese, star lb. .18 - .20 .20½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Mexican, bgs lb. .17¾- .18
Syrian, bgs lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb. .34 - .37
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs lb. .60 - .66
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
90%, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .29 - .30
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .38½- —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. No stocks.
Needle, cs lb. .34 - —
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- .36
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36¼- .37
l.c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .36 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).



SYMBOLS OF SERVICE

For thirty-one years, the American Chemical Society "Committee on Analytical Reagents" has served the chemical profession well. Its specifications governing reagents "suitable for careful analytical work" are the universally accepted standards by which laboratory chemicals are judged. The mark "A. C. S." on a reagent is symbolic of highest chemical quality and uniformity.

Since the first A. C. S. specification was written, Baker & Adamson has made these impartial standards of the chemical profession its guide in reagent manufacture . . . recognizing that rigid adherence to predetermined specifications is the essence of uniformity so necessary in reagents.

And, where A. C. S. specifications do not exist, B&A has established its own equally strict standards of purity—thus continuing its policy, born 67 years ago, to bring America's chemists the finest in laboratory chemicals. In such a way, B&A continues to serve . . . and to set the pace in chemical purity.

The high regard in which chemists hold reagents bearing the B&A "Shield of Quality" is more than a point of pride; it is a responsibility always to be upheld.

REAGENTS
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SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

*Complete stocks are carried here.

Antipyrine, bbls	lb.	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine, bots	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.22	.25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.10	6.75
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18.00	18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.30	.90
root, bls	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.13	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.75	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08½	.09
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.55
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines	ton.	76.50	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton.	69.50	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	51.00	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	46.50	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	44.00	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	31.00	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	27.50	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	26.50	—
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	27.00	—
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	25.50	—
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	27.00	—
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	29.00	—
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	29.00	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	05¾	.12
Steam-rfd., less than 30 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	23.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
Atropine, bots.	oz.	13.50	15.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	10.35	12.00

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.78	.80
Barbital, dms	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, dms.	lb	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.11	.13
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17	.19
Stearate, etns., 1-ton up	lb.	.42	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb.	.12½	.13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	35.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	—
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95.75% bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Root, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	.90
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45	.55
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, teen., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
wet, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	—
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.50	3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.21	—
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.20	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys.	lb.	.20	.23
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
Peroxide, pure, fib. etns., works	lb.	.20	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.	lb.	.60	1.00
dms.	lb.	.60	.70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22¼
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.65	4.00
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.85	3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.65	2.30
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.80	2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	1.85	2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50	—
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.21	.23½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	.24

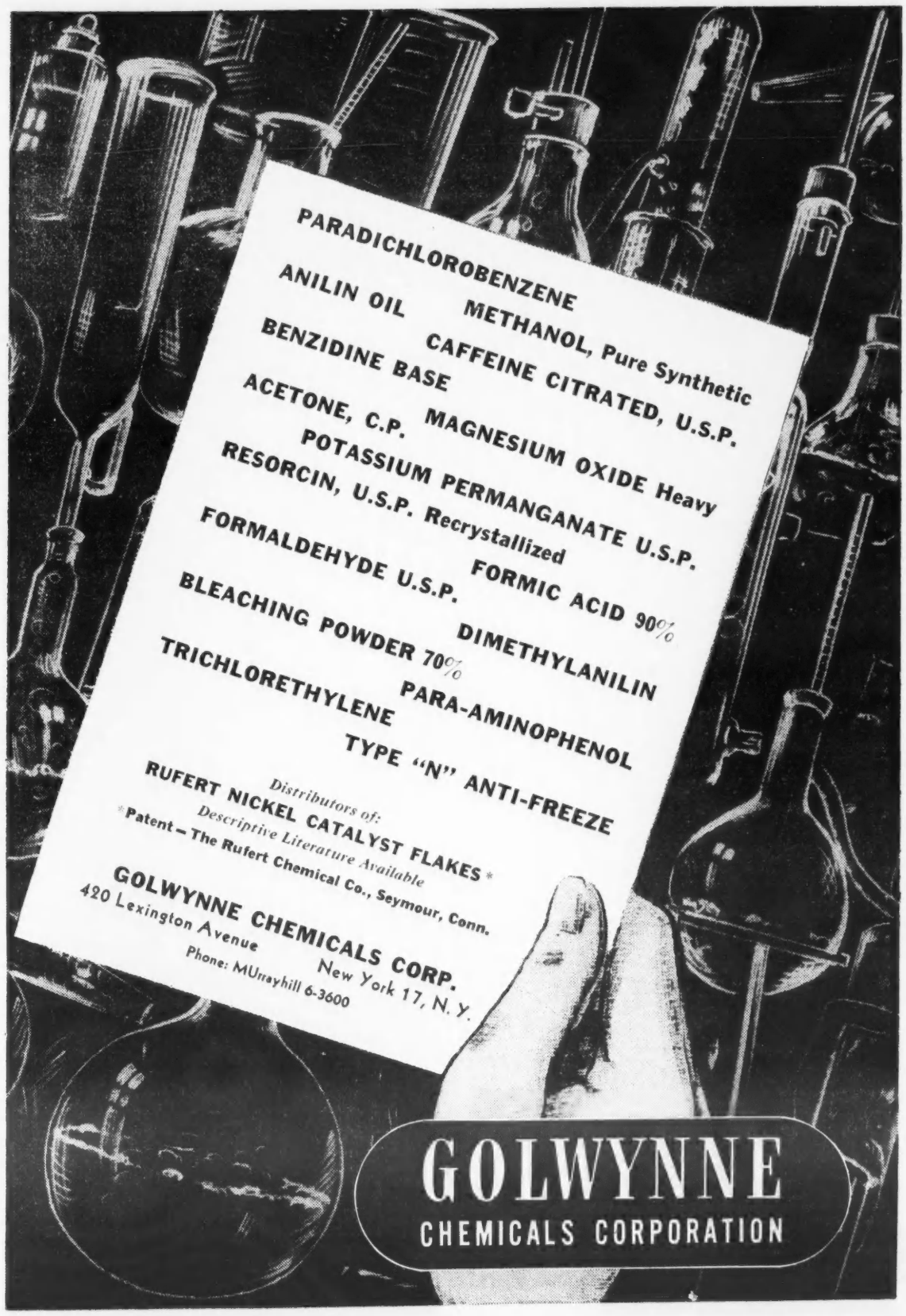
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.62	.80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	—
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram.	12.50	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	—
Citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.18	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	—
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	—
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb	4.70	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	2.80	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	2.75	—
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	4.90	—
Subnitrate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	3.80	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	13½	—
cs., l.c.l. shipt. point	lb.	17	19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	14⅔	22⅔

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.11¼	.117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.083	—
bgs., etns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13¾	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
etns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09¼	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05	—
etns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
etns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1125	.1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb	.12	.13
bark of root, bls.	lb.	.32	.33
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.80	.82
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.48	.52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—

Antipyrine—Blue, Cobalt

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	108.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	113.00	—
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	67.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	73.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs	unit-ton.	10.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago,	unit-ton.	9.50	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17	.19
l.c.l.,	lb.	.18	.23
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.58	.60
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.90	—
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.10	—
Celestial, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			



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Blue, Copper-phthalocyanine—Calcium Pantothenate

Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.35
30%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

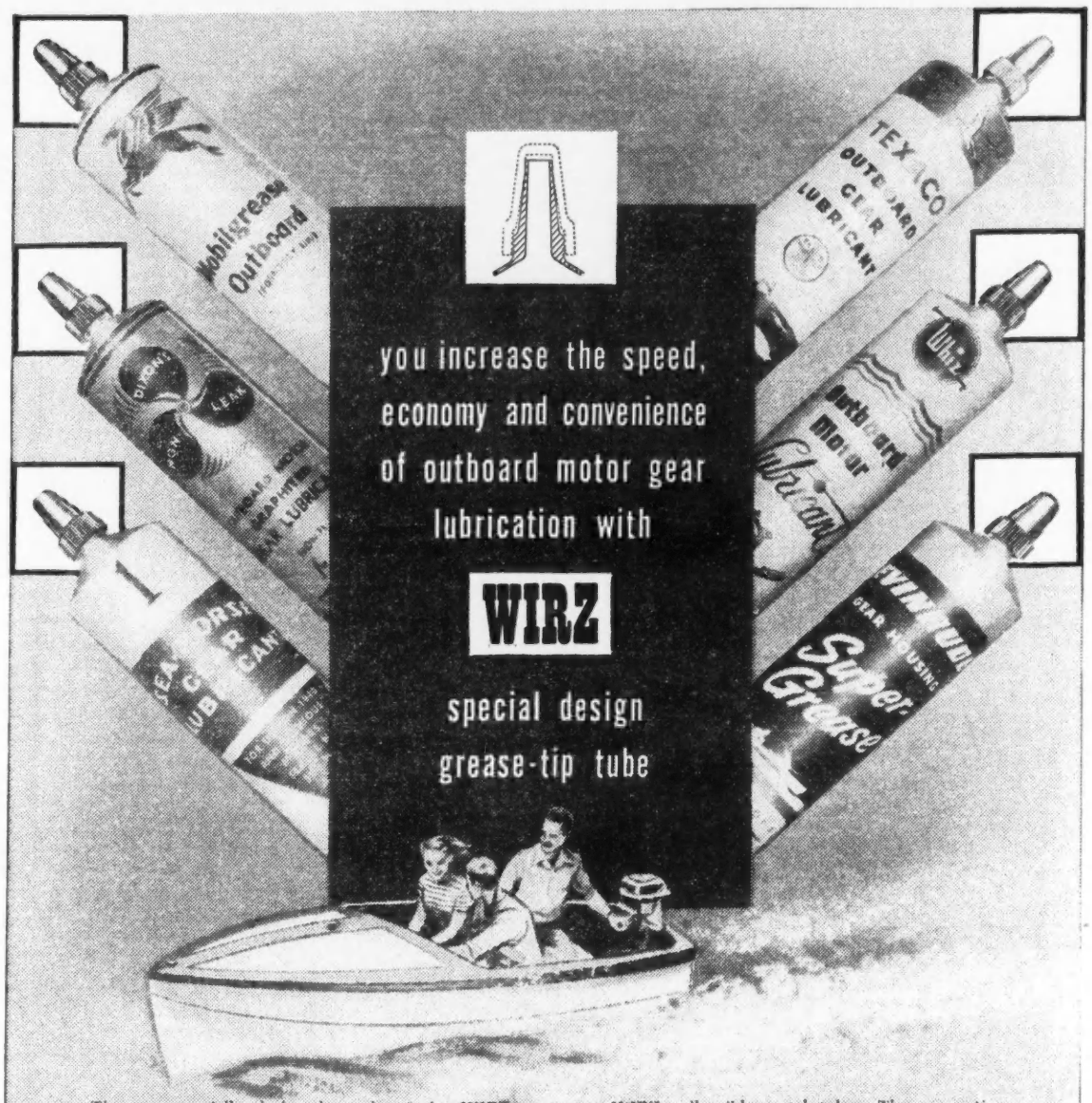
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .15 .16
Borage flowers, bls. lb .45 .50
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.97.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.102.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.122.50 - —
Borax, tech., 99½%, fine, gran., bulk, works ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.71.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.76.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.91.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.96.50 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.76.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.81.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.96.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.101.50 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .40 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. 05 - 06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. 05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - 09
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. 03¾ 06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. 06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, ens., 100 ozs oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls lb. .35 .36
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .23 .24
cut and sifted, bls lb. .26 .28
Berries, bgs lb .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. 06 —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 17½ - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, ens., works lb. 60 —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
ens., works lb. .63 - —
P-4, ens., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Iodide, jars lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Selenite (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit =1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 -147.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank cars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls lb. .65 - .72
ens. lb. .53 - .60
USP, bbls. lb. .58 - .65
ens. lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 - .44
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23½ - .24½
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram. .07½ —



The new specially designed nozzle of the WIRZ grease-tip tube prevents grease "backfiring," cuts lubricant losses. Tapered and long enough for practically every type outboard motor, the nozzle fits snugly into lower unit diameter openings from 19/64" to 13/32" . . . reduces the inconveniences of the lubricating job. WIRZ grease-tip tube has met instant approval everywhere.

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If you want to increase the speed, economy and convenience of your product-in-use, it will pay you to try WIRZ collapsible metal tubes. The grease-tip tube is one of many practical tube designs for a specific purpose produced by WIRZ in the consumer and industrial fields since WIRZ made the first tubes in America back in 1872. Write today for samples and recommendations.

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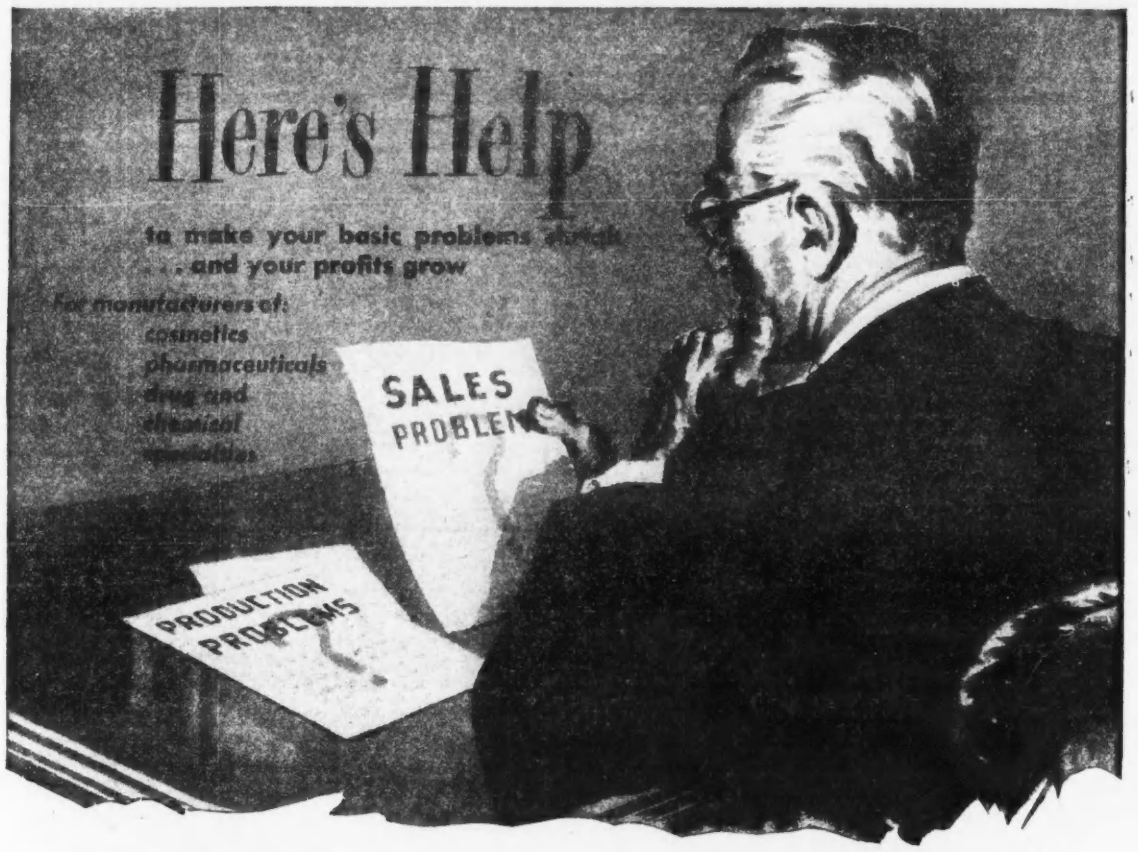
Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Wetsite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Cap Liners • Applicator Pipes • Compression Molding

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feeding grade, bgs., works...ton.105.00-125.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works lb. .07 - .07⅝
less than 10, works....lb. .08 - .10
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
less, same basis....lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - .41
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms....lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls....lb. .50 - .85
Calomel, USP, eryst., dms....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs, lb 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural....lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)....lb. .43½- —
smaller lots....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots....lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bxs....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Russian, bgs....lb 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls....gal. 1.05 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat, lb. .19½- .20
Dutch, bgs....lb. .20 - .20½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis....lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .08½- .11
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .07½- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .09 - —
USP, cbys....lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 2.60 - 2.65
medium, cs....lb. 2.10 - 2.65
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.35 Nom.
Indian, cs. futures....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures lb. 1.53 - 1.60
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities....gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram..gm. .67½- —
tins, works....gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram..lb. 70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn..cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram..lb.37.80 - —
50,000 A units per gram..lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works..milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works..milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram..lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works..milli. units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots....lb. 9.50 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .37 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .30 - —
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
Imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs., or more..lb. .25½- .27
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more..lb. .30 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1....lb. .45 - .46
broken, bls....lb. .34 Nom.
shortstick, bls....lb. .26 Nom.
China, buds....lb. .35½- .36
rolls, select, cs....lb. .11½- .12
broken, bls....lb. .10½- .11
Kwangsi, rolls, bls....lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls....lb. .27 - .29
medium, bls....lb. .35 - .35½
thin, bls....lb. .41 - .41½
Yunnan, bls....lb. .20 - .21
Buds, China, bgs....lb. .34 - .34½
Cassia fistula, bskts....lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't, Brazilian ports..long ton.130.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns....lb.12.00 -45.00
synthetic, cns....lb.22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works....lb. 4.00 - —
Catnep, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs....lb. .26½- .27
Indian, bgs....lb. .21 - .21½
futures, bgs....lb. .20½- .21
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .49 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .52 - .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works....lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works....lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works....ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .46 - .50
Roman, bls....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works...ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.33.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .0495- —
tanks....lb. .0590- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1105- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .1170- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works....ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton.16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....ton.50.00 -55.00

Calcium Phosphate—Chromium Cake

Chloral, dms., works....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars....lb. .90 - .93
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points..lb. 1.05 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points....lb. 1.20 - 2.15
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points....lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis...100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms....lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls....lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots....lb. 1.35 - —
cyls., 130-lbs., frt. alld....lb. .85 - —
100-lbs., same basis....lb. .87 - —
25-lbs., same basis....lb. 1.12 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.50 - —
5-lb. pkg....lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg....lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works..lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs....lb. .09¼- —
8½%, bbls., cs....lb. No stocks
Cake, bulk, c.i., works....ton.16.00 - —



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V154 24 DEC 13 1948 XUM

Chromium Fluoride—Dibutoxyethyl Sebacate

Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
broken, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.95	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.69	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	—
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works,	lb.	4.20	4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.75	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.28	.29
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.25	4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.13	.13½
futures, bls.	lb.	.15	.15½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.19	.19½
CMC, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.70	—
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.66	—
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works,	gal.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.25½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	—
tanks, works	gal.	.15½	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.90	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.58	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.04	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.56	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.65	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.61¼	—
Naphthente, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	.37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb.	.75¾	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.27½	1.80
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.26½	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms	lb.	.38½	—
Sulphate, dms	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.00	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.21	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.89	.90
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	145.00	160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures	lb.	3.00	3.25
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	.30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.45	.47
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.62	.69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls	lb.	.25¼	.26¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.29	—
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20	.20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.46	—
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.27½	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	.23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works,	lb.	.25	.28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.33	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.43¾	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	.32½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.10	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		9.10	—
Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	13.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	14.00	14.80
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	255.00	—
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	260.00	—
Coriander seed, argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.05½	.06
Italian, bgs	lb.	.05½	.06
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06½	.07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min,	100 lbs.	5.59	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.64	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.95	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.33	.35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E	ton.	70.00	—
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.30	.31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.32½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33	.34
imported, kgs.	lb.	.30½	.30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.15	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.19½
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 50%, tanks, works	gal.	.20	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.26
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	22	—
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75	14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.31	.33
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works	gal.	1.50	—
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.50	.55
powd., cs.	lb.	.60	.65
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60	.70
Cumene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	.56
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.40	.41
Italian, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.19	.19¼
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.22	Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N. gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.85	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.75	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09½	.12¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.34	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd	gal.	.27	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.35	.38
smaller lots	lb.	.42½	.45¼
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	.45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	41.65	52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Neutral, less 2% fa., bbls	lb.	.16	.18
over 2% fa., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd	lb.	.40	—
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.09	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.24	—
Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.83	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.24	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.98	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.83	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.34	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.08	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.68	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.09	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.83	—
Potato, dom., bgs	lb.	.10½	.11¼
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.			
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	5.20	5.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams.	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.65	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	52.00
California	ton.	38.00	40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton.	62.00	—
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	—
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	.56
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.70¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.68¾	—
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.58¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.56¾	—

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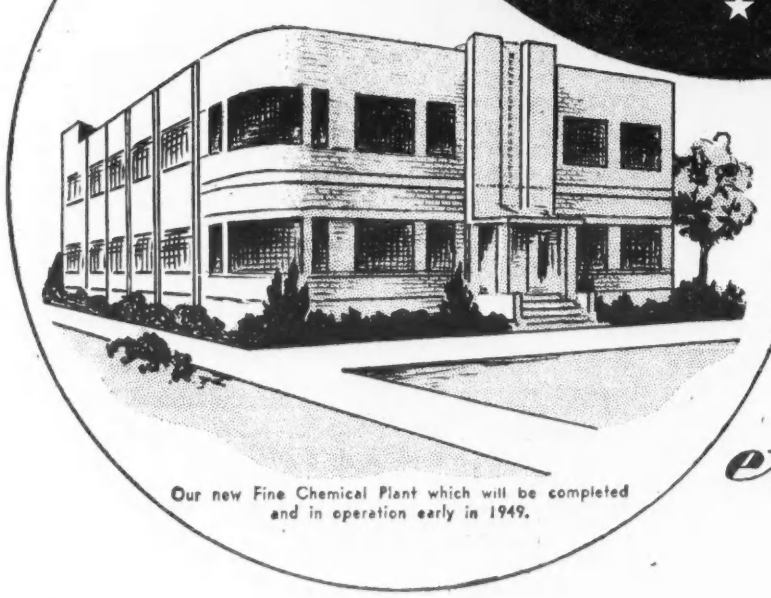

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Dibutyl Phthalate—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	.38½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	.39
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	.37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.53½	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
tanks, works	lb.	.57	—
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.45	—
tins, small lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Dicoumarol bots, works	lb.	18.00	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	—
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.46½	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.62½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.61½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48	.57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	300.00	330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	15.00	18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.85	1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.40	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.44¾	—
Dihydrostreptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals,	gram.	1.60	—
wholesalers	gram.	1.28	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11	11½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.71½	—
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ret. 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	40½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	.29½
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	.54½
Dinitrobenzene, bbls	lb.		—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.16	.21
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.23	.32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.16
refd., dms	lb.	.17	.21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., drums, works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.12	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.43	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Far acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	.38
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.35	.38
N. Y. whse	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC	gal.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	.62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.55
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Dipropylene - glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.22
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.12	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
reeds, cs.	lb.	2.50	2.75
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	15.75	16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	20.35	21.15
No. 3, cns	lb.	32.65	33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1 cns	lb.	3.40	3.50
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.30	4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.00	7.25
No. 2, cns.	lb.	7.70	8.00
No. 3, cns	lb.	20.35	21.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	6.65	6.85
No. 32, cns	lb.	4.90	5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.70	10.25
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.10	3.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.10	3.15
No. 5, cns	lb.	3.70	3.80
No. 6, cns	lb.	3.70	3.80
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	13.70	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	18.35	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.25	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	19.15	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.05	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	22.20	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.25	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	22.80	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	16.15	—
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.55	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	26.40	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)			
20 Chrysoidine G	lb.	.53	.55
27 Orange G	lb.	.64	.67
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.53	.56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.74	.78
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.87	.91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.87	.91
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.61	.64
151 Orange II	lb.	.59	.61
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	1.10
176 Red lake A	lb.	.75	.78
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.85	.88
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.83	.86
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.77	.81
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.51	.53
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.59	.62
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.75	.78
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.68	.72
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.74	.77
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.64	.67
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.06	2.14
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	.90	.94
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.13	1.18
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.65	1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.41	1.46
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.67	.70
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	1.74	1.85
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.47	1.53
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.52	.55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.88	.92
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	.94	.98
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.74	.78
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	.88	.92
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	2.30	2.40
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	2.00	2.10

TEC CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATES

FOR DYES
PHARMACEUTICALS
SPECIALTIES

Acetanilide

Amino Hydroquinone Diethyl Ether (2,5-Diethoxy Aniline)

Amino Hydroquinone Dimethyl Ether (2,5-Dimethoxy Aniline)

Amino Hydroquinone Di-n-Butyl Ether (2,5-Di-n-Butoxy Aniline)

N,N-Di (Beta Hydroxyethyl) Aniline (Phenyl Diethanolamine)

N,N-Di (Beta Hydroxyethyl)-m-Toluidine (m-Tolyl Diethanolamine)

N-Ethyl-N-Beta Hydroxyethyl Aniline (Phenyl Ethyl Ethanolamine)

Hydroquinone

Meta Aminophenol

Ortho Aminophenol

Para Aminophenol

Quinone

Triethyl Phosphate

TEC chemicals are produced in our modern plant at Kingsport, Tennessee. From start to finish, these chemicals are under careful quality control to assure the user of uniform properties. For information on these chemicals, write to our nearest representative.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION

(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Offices of Sales Representatives

10 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York

860 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

581	Direct deep black Ew extra	lb.	.67	—
593	Diamine green B	lb.	.80	—
598	Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620	Sun yellow	lb.	.69	—
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.45	—
640	Tartrazine	lb.	1.20	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.52	—
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.73	—
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.30	—
667	Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.03	—
671	Glaucine	lb.	1.43	—
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681	Crystal violet	lb	1.91	—
698	Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.41	—
720	Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.03	—
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	—
737	Wool green S	lb.	1.98	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814	Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.33	—
841	Safranine	lb.	2.17	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922	Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969	Hydron blue R	lb.	.67	—
978	Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.26½	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034	Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054	Alizarin saphiro' B	lb.	2.40	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.42	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.81	—
	double paste	lb.	3.62	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.45	—
1101	Caledon jade green	lb.	2.52	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.12	—
	double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.60	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.03	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
	double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4	Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.03	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.80	—
p-30	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.61	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	.90	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.67	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.72	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.14	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.73	—
Red, 4 B, conc	lb.	1.13	—
Yellow, C	lb.	.96	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.09	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.54	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.00	—
Jet	lb.	1.00	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.33	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.70	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.59	—
Y, extra	lb.	.54	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.63	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.70	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.37	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.19	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	.99	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.67	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.40	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.	lb.	.79	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.23	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.39	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.85	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.77	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.48	.53
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.96	1.02
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.27	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	43.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.93	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram	.60	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.05	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal	100 lbs.	3.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.50	—

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, cns.	lb.	1.30	1.35
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.			
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).	lb.	.15	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	.93	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.	lb.	.93	1.10
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cans	lb.	.18	.23
	lb.	.75	1.05
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 83-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.

	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.23	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44½	—
tanks works	lb.	.42½	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.60½	.66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.36	.40
Butyrate, bgs	g.l.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	—

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Euphorbia Pil

Ethyl myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices	
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	2.60	3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.08½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	.21
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	.22
tanks, works	lb.	.15	.16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
Ethyleneglycol dieethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16¼	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	11.83	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	1.85	3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

WITCO Chemicals
for Paints
Carbon Blacks
Opaque Whites
Color Pigments
Blanc Fixe
Calcium Carbonates
Calcium Stearates
Lacquer Grade Zinc Stearates
Aluminum Stearates
Magnesium Stearates
Witcarbs
Asphalts
carefully controlled
CALCIUM CARBONATES
By strict control of neutrality and other manufacturing conditions, Witco offers markedly superior calcium carbonates for the paint industry. They are especially noteworthy because of their pure white color and almost complete absence of free alkalinity and acids.
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MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS
295 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
LOS ANGELES • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DETROIT • CLEVELAND
AKRON • SAN FRANCISCO • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

V154-24 DEC 13 1948 XUM

Fieldspar—Green, Chrome

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works. ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works. ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Indian, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
futures, bgs lb. .09½- .10
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½- .10¾
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .13 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 -33.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Fishberries, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., No. Carolina area ton.140.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area. ton.145.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, No. Carolina area ton.130.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton.42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton.39.00 -41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton.35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), bbls., c.l., works lb. .0645- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0695- —
dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0545- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0595- —
tanks, works lb. .0370- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C lb. .0395- —
methanol free (uninhibited) tanks, works lb. .0350- —
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware.
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines ton.30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
Imp., bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .1175- .12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .065 - —
Gelatin, silver label, etns., dlvd lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .20
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - —
prime lb. 2.50 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls. lb. .15 - .15½
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .27 - .27½
No. 2, bgs lb. .26 - .27
No. 3, futures lb. .25 - .25½
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Ginseng root, cs lb.14.00 -18.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate), cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l. bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .17½- —
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- — —
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - — —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23½- — —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25½- — —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 .33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 .38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 .41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l lb. .39¾- .41¼
tanks lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l lb. .39⅞- .40⅛
l.c.l. lb. .39⅞- .40⅛
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Golden seal, root, bls lb. 4.25 - 4.50
powd., bxs lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex wnse lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 - .22
No. 2 whse lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose lb. .09¼- .09½
White, choice, loose lb. .13½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .09½- —
Green, brilliant, thiorfavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .36 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .37 —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .39½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .39½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .46¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .22 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¼- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —

BY TANKER
TO THE EAST—

CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Supplementing nation wide deliveries of Celanese Chemicals by rail from the Chemcel plant at Bishop, Texas, Celanese is now operating the first tanker facilities for the shipment of formaldehyde. This new service provides eastern industries with additional quantities of both inhibited and uninhibited grades of this important basic commodity.

From new Celanese storage facilities at Corpus Christi, Texas, a tanker is now regularly carrying formaldehyde eastward to New Haven, Connecticut in specially insulated stainless steel compartments. From the New Haven terminal, with a storage capacity of more than 7,000,000 pounds, Celanese offers prompt deliveries of formaldehyde to Eastern consumers.

During every step of the way—from Chemcel to your plant door—the quality of Celanese* Formaldehyde is maintained at USP standards. A well equipped control laboratory at the New Haven terminal assures deliveries of the highest quality product.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16

Celanese* Chemicals

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Chattanooga 2, Tenn., James Building CHattanooga 6-6347
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Portland 9, Ore., 730 West Burnside Ave. Beacon 1853
Toronto, Canada, 137-145 Wellington St. W. Elgin 6495

V154-24 DEC 13 1948 XUM

Green, Chrome, Reduced Color—Iceland Moss

Green, chrome, reduced color, 61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins lb. No prices
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca),
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12½- .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1 lb. .48 - .49
No. 2 lb. .40 - .44
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
No. 4 lb. .31 - .32
No. 5 lb. .29 - .30
No. 6 lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. 45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. 41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. 36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. 34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. 12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
tanks, works lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13¼
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14¼
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb. 19.00 - —
works lb. 19.00 - 27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 20.00 - 21.50
works lb. 20.00 - 33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos kilo. 120.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo. 130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz. 15.00 - 25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz. 53.50 - 53.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 53.50 - 53.50
Hydrastine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19¼
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 - .98
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyescine hydrobromide, bots oz. 34.00 - 38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 18.00 - 20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 18.00 - 19.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 14.00 - 15.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bots lb. .16½- .18
Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50

You Have a Choice of 3 Sizes in Hooker Aluminum Chloride

In many reactions catalyst effectiveness is directly related to size of catalyst. Hooker therefore makes its Aluminum Chloride available in three sizes:

Fine Grind ..... an unscreened material practically all passing 20 mesh.

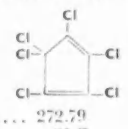
Coarse Grind .... unscreened, 1 mesh and finer containing 25 to 35% finer than 20 mesh.

Coarse Screened. . same as above screened to remove 20 mesh and finer.

These three sizes have proved to be those most in demand and from them you can select the one that will give you the best results.

HOOKER RESEARCH PRESENTS

HOOKER C-56
(Hexachlorocyclopentadiene)



Molecular Weight	272.79
Freezing Point	−2° C
Boiling Point	236° C
Distillation Range (ASTM)	236 to 245° C
Refractive Index n20/D	1.564
Specific Gravity 15.5°/15.5° C	1.715

Indications are that C-56 (hexachlorocyclopentadiene), a new product of Hooker Research, can be a valuable new organic compound. As a highly reactive intermediate it enters readily into many different types of reactions. Some of the end products are acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, esters, amides, ketones, diketones, quinones, acetals, nitriles and fluorocarbons. The probable fields for the applications of this new chemical are insecticides, dyes, pharmaceuticals, resins, germicides, and fungicides. Hooker C-56 is a yellow to amber colored liquid with a pungent odor.

Technical Data Sheet No. 371 describes Hooker C-56 more completely, gives physical and chemical data, and indicates typical reactions. Copies are available when requested on your company letterhead.

Once you've determined the size you require, you can be sure of smooth reactions, unaffected by catalyst impurities, or analysis changes from shipment to shipment. Hooker Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous, is always the same—particularly free from iron and other non-sublimables—and every shipment held to the same rigid specifications.

To be sure of uninterrupted reactions in Friedel-Crafts syntheses, polymerization, isomerization and halogenation, select Hooker Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous.

Additional physical and chemical data on this important chemical are contained in Technical Data Sheet 714, sent when requested on your letterhead. Hooker's Technical staff is also available for consultation and help on the application of Aluminum Chloride and other Hooker chemicals to your purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS

Hooker Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous ..... $AlCl_3$
Gray crystalline solid in three sizes.
Molecular Weight 133.3
ANALYSIS
Aluminum Chloride ..... 98.5% min.
Iron ..... 0.05% max.
Non-sublimables in air at 950° C ..... 1.5% max.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

1 UNION ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

8-1181

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM TETRASULFIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Ichthammol, NF, bots..... lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls..... lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots..... lb.18.50 -23.00
Insitol, tins, dlvd..... lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island.. lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars..... lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.. ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns..... lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns..... lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..... lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point.. lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point..... lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point..... lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs..... lb. 4.25 - 4.60
powd., bgs..... lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys..... lb. .16 - —
djns..... lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls..... lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms..... lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms..... lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots..... lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms..... lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms..... lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l..... lb. .40 - —
ton lots..... lb. .41 - —
less ton lots..... lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..... lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs..... lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms..... lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms..... lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns..... lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns..... lb. .97 - 1.23
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works..... lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works..... lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns..... lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works..... gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works..... gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.. lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns..... lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra..... lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works..... lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .37 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls..... lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs..... lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs..... lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms..... lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns..... lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls..... lb. .28 - .31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .095 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1190- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09375- .09625
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .125
47, s.g., w.w., tanks..... gal. .12 - .125
Kola nuts, bgs..... lb. .10 - .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse... ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous..... lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago..... lb. .18 - .18¼
Larkspur seed bgs..... lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls..... lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls..... lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls..... lb. .07 - .07½
Turkish, bls..... lb. .12 - .12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.. lb. .65 - .66
ordinary, bls..... lb. .20 - .21
select, bls..... lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .27 - —
gran., bbls..... lb. .27¼- —
powd., bbls..... lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l..... lb. .32½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l..... lb. .39½- —
l.c.l..... lb. .40 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Lead, blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms..... lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars..... lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y..... lb. .21½- —
E. St. Louis..... lb. .2130- .2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .23½- .24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .28½- .29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l..... lb. .23 - —
l.c.l..... lb. .23½- —
Oleate, bbls..... lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .2270- .2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l..... lb. .46 - —
ton lots..... lb. .47 - —
less ton lots..... lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate ,liquid, 16% Pb, dms.. lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms..... lb. .23½- .24

Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2210 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .2310- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1925- .2535
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1975- .2635
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ref., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls..... lb. .25 - .36
Licorice extract, mass, cns..... lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls..... lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls..... lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs..... lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls..... lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works.. ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa..... ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa..... ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va..... ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y..... ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio..... ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.... ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.. ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va... ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass..... ton. 9.00 - —

Ichthammol—Lime, Hydrated

Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo..... ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala..... ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn..... ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark..... ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala..... ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.... ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.... ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.. ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.... ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind..... ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala..... ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va..... ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va..... ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.... ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio..... ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn..... ton. 9.30 - —
Sherwood, Wis..... ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo..... ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.... ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa..... ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass...ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa..... ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa..... ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va..... ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y..... ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio..... ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.... ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.. ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va... ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va..... ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass..... ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.... ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo..... ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala..... ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn.... ton.11.50 - —

look to

DOW

for

CHLOROACETIC ACID

available now for prompt shipment

PROPERTIES

Chloroacetic Acid, Technical

Color	White to pale yellow crystals and flakes
Odor	Sharp acetic
Molecular Weight	94.5
Specific Gravity at 64/4°C	1.370
Pounds per gallon at 64° C	11.44
Boiling Point	189.5°C
Freezing Point	61.0°C

Chloroacetic Acid is now readily available, both technical and purified grades, in carload lots and LCL.

It is used as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals and flavors, and in the manufacture of various organic chemicals. Chloroacetic acid is also used in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals, cosmetics, and plasticizers for the plastics industry.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago • St. Louis
Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE
TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

V 154 124 DEC 13 1948 XUM

Lime, Hydrated—Methyl Abietate

Lime, hydrated, LeRoy, Minn....ton.10.50 • —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton.10.00 • —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12.25 • —
Manistique, Mich. ....ton. 9.50 • —
Marblehead, Ohio. ....ton.10.50 • —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton.10.00 • —
Newala, Ala. .....ton.12.25 • —
Petoskey, Mich. .....ton.10.00 • —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 • —
Rapid City, S. Dak....ton.12.00 • —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 • —
Ripplemead, Va. .....ton.10.00 • —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 8.00 • —
Sherwood, Tenn. ....ton.12.14 • —
Sherwood, Wis. .....ton.10.00 • —
Springfield, Mo. .....ton. 9.00 • —
Woodyville, Ohio .....ton. 8.50 • —
York, Pa. .....ton.11.50 • —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 • —
Annville, Pa. .....ton.11.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 • —
Carey, Ohio .....ton.11.00 • —
Engle. W. Va... .....ton.11.50 • —
Farnams, Mass. .....ton. 9.50 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ....ton.10.00 • —
Marblehead, Ohio ....ton.10.00 • —
Rockland, Me. .....ton.10.00 • —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton.10.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio .....ton.10.00 • —
York, Pa. .....ton.11.50 • —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works....ton. 1.40 • —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 • 6.25
ex lignaloe wood .....lb. 6.50 • 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 4.35 • 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 • 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 • 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls....lb. .25 • .27
without leaves, bls.....lb. .24 • .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills..ton.78.00 • —
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .23¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼ • —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 • —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Chloride, dms.....lb. 1.15 • 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 • 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 1.95 • —
Hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ • .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼ • —
smaller lots .....lb. .08½ • —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. .....lb. .85 • .90
Lobelia herb, bls. .....lb. .70 • .75
leaves N.F. .....lb. .95 • —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz.25.50 • 38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .38½ • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., ...lb. .36½ • —
Logwood extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .18½ • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½ • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 • —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 • —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½ • —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 • —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½ • —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½ • .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins .....lb. 1.95 • 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.90 • 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.00 • 1.05
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.05 • 1.10
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 • 1.20
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. 1.10 • 1.15
broken .....lb. .95 • 1.00
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 • .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 • —
USP, light ctns.....lb. .34 • —
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 • —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 • .30
Bromide, dms.....lb. .90 • 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .10 • —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .11¼ • —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .12½ • —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10¾ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .11¾ • —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¼ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .12¼ • —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .13½ • —

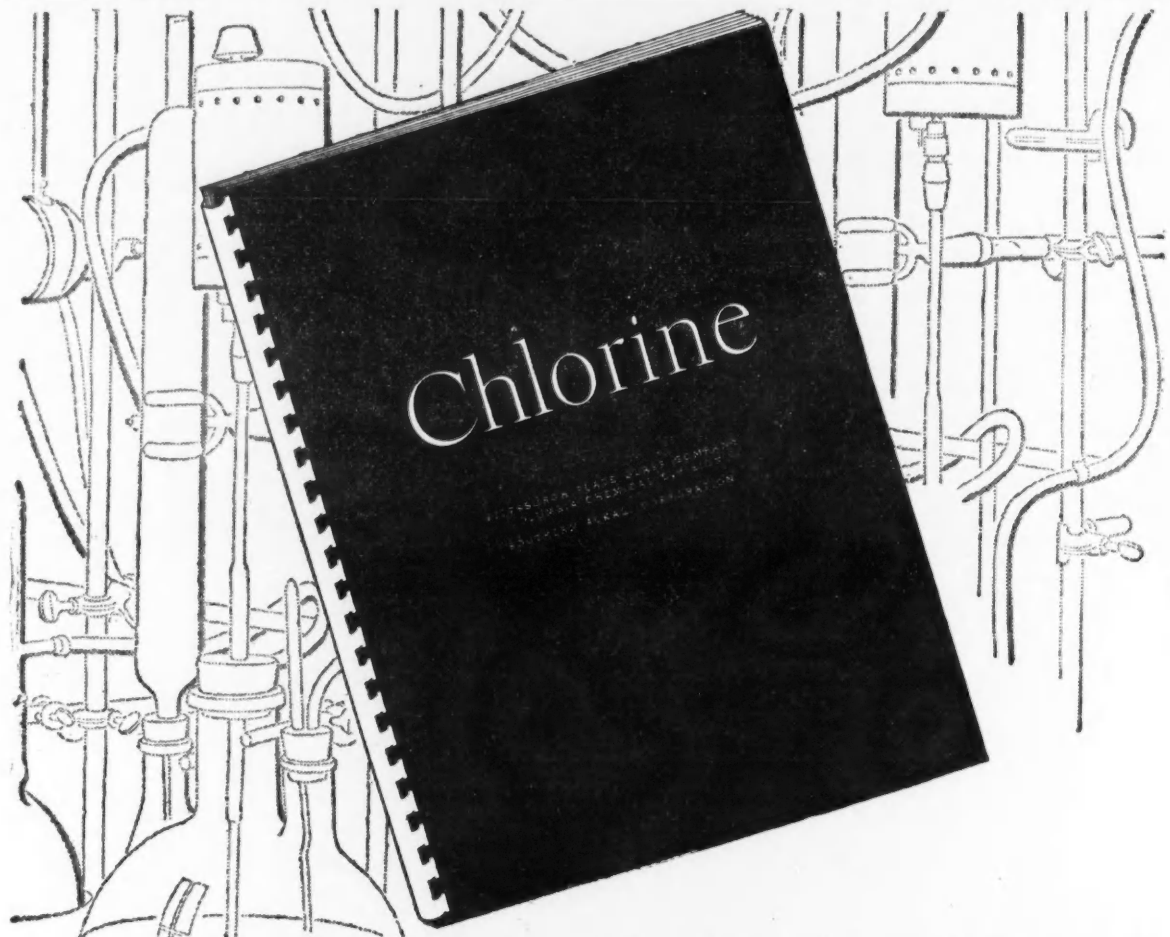
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .12¾ • —
flake, bbls. c.l., works.....ton.40.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 • 46.00
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .20 • .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 • .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 • —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 • .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½ • —
sticks, cs.....lb. .34 • .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½ • —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. ..lb. .75 • —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 • .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots .....lb. .44 • —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .37 • —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.60.00 • —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash..ton.27.00 • —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 • —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.50 • 1.75
Blue, bls. .....lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .40 • .42
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 • .50
Mandrake root, bls. .....lb. .48 • .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. .....lb. .32 • —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 • .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 • —
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 • —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 • —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 • —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 • 82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton.71.75 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 • 79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works...ton.70.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 • —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 • —
smaller lots, works...ton.77.00 • 82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.25 • —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .26 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 • —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 5.55 • —
Linoleate, tiquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼ • —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½ • —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East..... lb. .30 • .33
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .22¾ • .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44¾ • —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 • —
precip., dms. .....lb. .22½ • —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.60.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton.67.00 • —
feed grade, 80%, bgs .....lb. .05¼ • .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.68.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.75.50 • —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms....lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs. .....lb. 1.40 • 1.50
small, cs. .....lb. 1.00 • 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works....lb. .40 • .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works....lb. .85 • —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .18 • .18½
French, bls. .....lb. .33 • .34
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .25 • .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 • —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 9.05 • 9.25
synthetic, tech., ens.....lb. 6.00 • 6.40
USP, laevo, ens.....lb. 8.90 • 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.25 • 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 • 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.27 • 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.32 • —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.42 • —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.44 • 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½ • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ • —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 • —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .79 • .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .80 • —
80-82%, dms., works.....lb. .35 • —
70-75%, dms., works.....lb. .30 • —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .76 • —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works.....lb. .80 • —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 • —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .74 • .80
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .77 • .85
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 • .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.
Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38½ • .40
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .42 • .45
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .28 • —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 • .47
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .47½ • .49½
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 • —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld..gal. .37½ • —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 • —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 • —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 8.25 • —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works.....lb. 8.40 • —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works.....lb.10.00 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17½ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 • —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼ • —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.



A New Columbia-Southern Manual

...now available for those who want basic information on Chlorine

Prepared by the joint Technical Staffs of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, and Southern Alkali Corporation, this 72-page Chlorine Manual is just off the press. It presents basic information and data which is useful to technical, transportation and purchasing men, and of interest to managing executives and others who are concerned with the buying, handling and use of Chlorine. We shall be glad to send you a copy. Just send your request on your company letterhead. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

CHICAGO BOSTON NEW YORK CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS CHARLOTTE ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND SAN FRANCISCO PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

ESTABLISH A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

GELATIN

Manufactured by

UNION CHIMIQUE BELGE

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

EDIBLE GELATIN
PHARMACEUTICAL (CAPSULE) GELATIN
PHOTOGRAPHIC EMULSION GELATIN
TECHNICAL GELATIN

Packing; Double Bags - - - - Net Weight 112 lbs.
Barrels - - - - - - - - Net Weight 224 lbs.

All Grades Available for Immediate Shipment from BELGIUM. Limited Quantities Carried in Our Warehouse.

SACCHARIN

Why Put All Your Eggs in One Basket?

For Your Protection . . You NEED a Second Source of Supply!

We will be pleased to take care of your requirements, regardless of quantity and can guarantee prompt delivery

Packing: Fibre Drums - - - - Net Weight 50 lbs.

MONOCALCIUM PHOSPHATE

Available in carload quantities direct from our plant. Less carload shipments from our warehouse, Jersey City, N. J.

Packing: 5 Ply Moisture Proof Paper Bags
Net Weight 100 lbs.

PHOSPHORIC ACID

85% N. F.

Carload Quantities Available for Immediate Shipment from Our Plant

Less Carload Lots from Our Warehouse, Jersey City, N.J.

Packing: 6½ gal. Carboys - - - - Net Weight 95 lbs.
13 gal. Carboys - - - - Net Weight 180 lbs.

RN

RICHES-NELSON, INC.

Chemicals and Allied Products

342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-7267 CABLE ADDRESS: RICNELCHEM, N. Y.

V154 24 DEC 13 1948 XUM

Methyl Acetate—Nitrocellulose, Ester Soluble

Metehyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. allds., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. allds, E gal. .61½- —
frt. allds, W gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. allds. E gal. .65 - —
frt. allds. W gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. allds. E gal. .52 - —
frt. allds. W gal. .55½- —
Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. allds lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. allds. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.66 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 2.77 - 2.83
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. allds lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .07½- .07¾
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .07¼- .07¾
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .14½- .16½
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .16 - .16½
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .36½- .42
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .34 - .40½
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 5,000-lb. lots, lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .20 - .21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .50 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½ - .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .09¼
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.65 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 35.00 - 55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb 5.65 - 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.90 - 4.95
25 lbs lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16¾
English, yellow, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½- .07
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11¾- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock ton. 54.00 - 55.00
J2, ex dock ton. 46.00 - 47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald lb. No prices
tanks, same basis lb. .06¾- .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 3/5- .08⅝
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - .075
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - .25¾
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 - 11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 - 10.60
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 70-lb. cases cs. 11.80 - 6.00
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - No stocks.
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. .09 - .09¼
Nitrobenzene, cbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks lb.
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31

But it's "All in a Day's Work" to a
SKELLYSOLVE TECHNICAL FIELDMAN

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: They needed some technical assistance . . . in a hurry! It meant a long drive, but the Skellysolve Technical Fieldman was there when the plant opened the next morning, ready to track down the trouble.

The Skellysolve they were using was not the cause of the difficulty; but, using his specialized knowledge, the Skellysolve Technical Fieldman located the trouble and corrected it. He was rendering that well-known "Dependable Skelly Service!"

You may never require such a demonstration of Skelly's willingness to render more-than-ordinary service. Perhaps Skellysolve's purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, and *dependability of supply* are all that seem important to you now. But there is reassurance in the knowledge that technical assistance is available on call.

Not alone in cases of emergency, either... but whenever you desire the counsel of specialists in solvent problems. Why not discuss your requirements with a Skellysolve man? Write today.

SKELLYSOLVE
In the Ink, Paint, and Drug Field

Skellysolve meets every special naphtha quality needed in this field . . . purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, low evaporation, etc. That is why you can rely on every Skellysolve. There is one with special qualities for production of paint, varnish, oilcloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products . . . as well as for laboratory use. For instance, there is a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, plus other special hydrocarbons. And, for help on your particular problems, remember to use the services of Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen.

SKELLY
Skellysolve
SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-33 cps., ½, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 .37

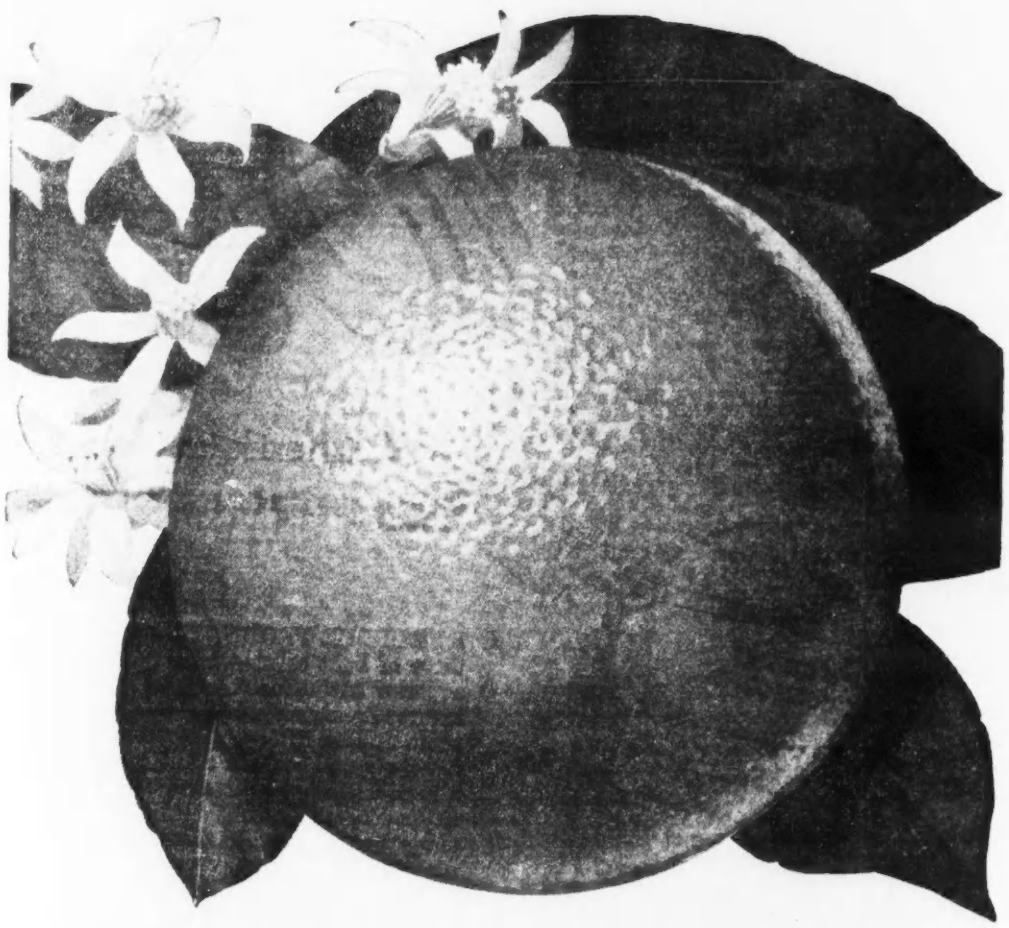
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton.120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton 3.50 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton 4.15 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat lb. .48 - .49
West Indian, bgs. lb. .45 - .45½
futures lb. .42 - .43
Nux vomica, bls c.l., works lb. .06 .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½ - —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 4.80 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots lb.110.00 -200.00
Andin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. .78 - .95
Russian, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms. lb. .48 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .26 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60% cns lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65% cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55% cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 3.00 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 .70
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .53 - .43
synthetic, dms lb. .45 - .40
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
rectified, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.23.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns. lb 1.90 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ref, dms., c.l. lb. .22½ - —
cold-pressed, USP, ref. dms., c.l. lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½ - —
tanks lb. .22 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., ref. dms., c.l lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
tanks lb. .19 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13 - .13¼
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .18 - .19
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .50 - .95
dms. lb. .44 - .85
Celeryseed, bots lb.14.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.33.00 -75.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .65 - .96
Java, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.30
from Zanzibar buds, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .22 - —
Pac. coast lb. .21 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .32½ - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .33½ - —
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .24 .25
Coriander, bots. lb.33.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .22½ - —
Costus, bots oz.40.00 —
Cottonseed, crude tanks, works lb. .17 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, dms lb. .27½ Nom.
tankcars lb. .23¾ - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 6.75 -10.00
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 4.00 4.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90% cns lb. .82 - 1.45
70-80% cns. lb. .69 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .26½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .29 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .35 - .41
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .45 - .48
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .40 - .48
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - .48
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .53 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .53 - —

Oil, fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 9.00 - 9.25
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.10.00 -11.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 8.25 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit lb. 1.10 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .21½ - .22
prime, burning, dms lb. .23 - .23½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 2.05 4.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.00
twice rectified lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots lb. 9.75 -12.25
Lavandin, cns lb. 1.30 - 2.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.10
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 1.10 - 2.25
tech., cns. lb. 1.00 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Messina lb. 2.75 - 3.70
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns lb. 4.40 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l lb. .2920- —
l.c.l. lb. .2930-.3040
tankcars lb. .2760- .2780
tankwagon lb. .2800- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks, gal. .235 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .235 —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-630 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., ens., dms lb. 4.65 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.25 8.40
Italian, cns lb. 9.25 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .15 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2090- —
kettle-oodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1940- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½ - .27
Neatsfoot 15°, dms lb. .43 - —
20°, dms lb. .42 - —
30°, dms lb. .40 - —
Neroil, French, bots lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb.175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., cns lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .48 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .18½ Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
Oleo, extra, tcs lb. .24 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms. gal. 3.25 - 3.35
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.00 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.50 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.15 - 4.25
foots, dms lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars lb. .22 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns lb. .78 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. 1.25 1.95
Calif., cns. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .72 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 2.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .22½ - .23



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Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength.* Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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ORANGE
U. S. P.

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Oil, Palmarosa—Oxyquinolin Sulphate

Oil, palmarosa, cns. lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY. lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works. gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 -18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works. lb. .18½- .19
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
drums lb. .27½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
Imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.00 - 7.05
redist., USP, dms. lb. 7.25 - 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms. lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. lb. 1.50 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .093 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans lb. 4.00 -14.50

Oil, putty, petroleum, heavy, dms. gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .23 - —
Red, single dist., dms lb. .18¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .17½- —
saponified, dms. lb. .18 - .19
double dist., dms. lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks lb. .20 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb.14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb.13.00 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .15 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2090- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1940- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .45 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum),
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.

Oil, shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2165- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .18 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .2252- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2330- .2370
l.c.l. lb. .2132- —
tanks lb. .2102- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2180- .2220
l.c.l. lb. .1982- —
tanks lb. .24 - .24½
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .27½ Nom.
drums lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Spearmint, dms lb. .2690- —
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms. lb. .2570- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. No prices.
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Sweet birch, Northern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Southern, cns. lb. —
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¼
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. lb. .27 - .30

Oil, thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns. lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tanks lb. .22½- .23¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb. .30 - .33
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.50 -45.00
Haitian lb.10.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms. lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms. lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms. gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 8.00 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 8.00 -25.00
first, bots lb. 8.00 -15.00
second, bots lb. 5.00 -10.00
third, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
low titre, dms. lb. .21¾- .22¼
tankcars lb. .20½- —
white, dms. lb. .21¼- .22¼
tankcars lb. .20 - —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .18 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2760- —
Molybdate lb. .43 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .65¼- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - .35
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .35½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .34½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .26½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .10
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .09
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works. lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

From SHELL CHEMICAL... in commercial quantities

IONOL*

a non-staining, non-discoloring oxidation inhibitor
...to add lasting quality to rubber products

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PURE COMPOUND

Melting point ..... 70° C
Boiling point ..... 265° C
Specific Gravity, t/4° C.... 1.048 at 20° C, 0.899 at 80° C
Vapor Pressure ..... 20 mm. at 147° C, 100 mm. at 191° C
Viscosity ..... 3.47 centistokes at 80° C, 1.54 centistokes at 120° C, 0.920 centistokes at 160° C
Solubility in absolute ethanol .. 26% by wt. at 20° C, 46% by wt. at 40° C

● IN RUBBER PRODUCTS — especially those of light color — Ionol provides superior anti-oxidant properties. It also insures freedom from stain and discoloration ... *even after prolonged exposure to light, air and heat.* In addition, Ionol has a high degree of compatibility with either natural or nitrile rubber and is not subject to leaching by dilute aqueous or alcoholic alkali.

● Ionol is a light colored, granular material of high purity. It is readily soluble in petroleum fractions and most organic solvents, but is insoluble in water.

The unique anti-oxidant and non-discoloring properties of this compound suggest many other important applications. For example, as a stabilizer and anti-oxidant for soap and as an anti-skinning agent for paint and ink.

You may find that Ionol can help your product. Why not send for a sample?

A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical district offices listed below will bring you technical information and a sample.

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Other Shell Chemical products are: Acetone, Acrolein, Epichlorohydrin and Glycerol Dichlorohydrin.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

December ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1948

Important Esters to Come from American Hydrocarbon Synthesis

Compounds Are Useful As Solvents And Raw Materials in Syntheses

Aliphatic esters, an important class of compounds used widely in industry as raw materials and as solvents will soon be made more available, through the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis. These esters have many uses in the process industries, in lacquer manufacturing, and in the production of cosmetics, food flavorings, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

From the four organic acids and the large number of alcohols to come from the water soluble stream of the synthesis, a great variety of esters can be produced. This increase in the number and variety of esters available will widen the range of physical and chemical properties obtainable from this class of compounds, and will make them a more versatile group both as raw materials and as solvents.

New Materials

Some of the esters which are to be produced — ethyl acetate and butyl acetate, for example — are already well known to users of commercial chemicals. In addition to these familiar compounds, a number of new esters never before produced on a commercial scale will be offered.

Spraying of fenders with lacquer. Esters to be made available by the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis are important lacquer solvents, and will help manufacturers to produce better coatings.

Esters like normal propyl acetate, normal propyl pro-

MORE

Gives Ornamental Effects To Surface of Plastics

A continuous process for imparting an ornamental surface finish to sheets of thermoplastic material is described in a patent published recently. An endless pressure band is looped around part of the circumference of a heated, rotating drum. Thermoplastic sheets are inserted between the drum and the pressure band. Under conditions of heat and pressure, thin flexible metal plates, having the desired surface pattern, are fed between the drum and the sheet.

Superior Quality Inks Are Now Possible With Three New Resins

New Pure Drying Long-Oil Phthalic Alkyds Are Useful For Litho Inks, Letterpress Work, and Varnishes

With the addition of three new 100% solids alkyds—Aroplaz 1271, Aroplaz 1273, and Aroplaz 1277—to its line of natural and synthetic resins, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., now offers printing ink makers a complete line of resins for use in almost every printing ink style, it was announced recently.

Processed For Specific Purposes

Years of continual research and testing have gone into the development of new and improved resins, company officials stated, to meet the exacting requirements of standard and new fast-printing processes. The new resins have been scientifically processed for specific purposes, and are said to have ideal properties for producing superior quality inks.

These three new resins are pure drying long-oil phthalic alkyds, designed to provide faster dry, better working qualities, greater scuff resistance than litho oils, and superior color retention. They are described as useful for lithographic bases and inks, for general let-

New resins developed by U.S.I. will be a valuable aid in producing improved inks and varnishes for high quality printing.

MORE

Want 'Tailor-Made' Snow? Here's How To Get It

Man not only can produce a laboratory snowstorm, but can now, to some extent, select the particular brand of snow he desires, according to a recent scientific report. For years variations in moisture and humidity in the sky have been regarded as the basic cause of the differences in types of snowfall. The recent experiments, however—involving the introduction of foreign vapors into a cold-chamber snowstorm — indicate another possible cause.

Crystal Structure Changed

In tests, small quantities of butyl alcohol vapor transformed a snowstorm of hexagonal plate crystals into one of hexagonal columns or prisms. When the chamber was cleared of the alcohol vapor, the snow crystals were caused to return to their original shape, the report reveals. The scientists stated that under ordinary conditions cold-chamber snowstorms usually form as hexagonal plates. By introducing a number of different vapors into the cold-chamber several freak forms, probably transitional, are said to have been produced.

The new discoveries have no particular practical application in dealing with natural snowstorms as yet, the scientists said, but represent progress in unravelling the mystery of what causes weather conditions as we know them.

Enthusiastic Reception For New Non-Hazing Alkyd

Aroplaz 1248-M, the first non-hazing architectural alkyd to be marketed as such, which was introduced in the October issue of U.S.I. Chemical News, has been enthusiastically received by the protective coatings industry

Manufacturers of finishes are already using this unique resin as the foundation for their premium white and colored lines, and for the short time that has elapsed since its introduction, the production of Aroplaz 1248-M has reached a large volume, according to officials of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. In addition to its "non-hazing" quality, enamels based on Aroplaz 1248-M exhibit unusual repellency to dirt and staining.

Users of architectural finishes, as well as manufacturers, have also evidenced keen interest in this new alkyd, judging by the large number of inquiries received.

Seamless Plywood Tubing Can Now Be Produced

Seamless tubing can be made from molded wood, according to a patent published recently. A thermo-sensitive adhesive is applied to a number of double-ply veneers. Successively narrower strips of the veneers are introduced into a rigid cylindrical casing, through one end. An expansible membrane, placed inside the assembled veneers, is distended by a heated medium — at a pressure sufficient to press the veneers outward against the casing and mold them into a seamless tubing.

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December ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1948

New Method of Estimating Urethan in Blood Is Found

A new method for estimating the amount of urethan in blood has been developed by a group of British researchers. The principle upon which the analysis is based is that urethan (ethyl carbamate) is hydrolyzed quantitatively into ammonia, carbon dioxide, and ethyl alcohol by boiling in the presence of sodium hydroxide.

Procedure For Making Analysis

According to the scientists, a Folin-Wu blood filtrate is refluxed with sodium hydroxide. The ethyl alcohol produced is then distilled into potassium dichromate, and the excess dichromate is titrated with sodium thiosulfate — after the addition of potassium iodide solution. Urethan content is said to be equivalent to the amount of potassium dichromate reacted with the alcohol. The blood should be as fresh as possible, the authors warn, and the patient should take no other drugs which may affect the results.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., is now making U.S.P. urethan available in quantity to meet the demands of the pharmaceutical trade. Oral daily administration of 1-3 grams of the compound may maintain a relatively high blood level for a long time, the researchers stated.

CONTINUED New Resins For Printing

terpress work, and for mixing varnishes when quick drying and tough prints are desired.

Other U.S.I. Products for Printing

A number of other alkyds are available — offering a wide range of oil content, drying speed, hardness, and other properties — for use in roll coat and tin printing. Modified phenolic, standard maleic and standard natural resins are also being marketed by U.S.I. for use in rotogravure printing — as well as a wide variety of resins for use in heat-dry inks, aniline inks, and steam-set inks.

Other U.S.I. products for the printing trade include alcohols, solvents, nitrocellulose solutions, and special perfumes and essential oils for use in printing inks.

CONTINUED Important Esters

pionate, and normal butyl propionate will be of particular interest to lacquer manufacturers. Propyl acetate has properties intermediate between those of ethyl acetate and butyl acetate. Propyl propionate and butyl propionate are similar in properties to butyl acetate and amyl acetate, respectively. The normal-amyl acetate to be produced will be similar in properties to the fermentation amyl acetate currently in use, but is expected to have better solvent power for many materials because it is a normal ester. The new materials hold out the promise of many new possibilities not only to the protective coating industry, but to all industries which use esters.

Trained Minnows Detect Phenol-Polluted Water

University scientists are now using trained fish to detect industrial water pollution, according to a recent report. Phenolic wastes, dumped by many industrial establishments into natural waters, form chlorophenol compounds in water purification plants—and these compounds give the purified drinking water an unpleasant taste and odor.

The method of detection is said to depend upon the fact that bluntnose minnows react to water containing phenol more rapidly than any known chemical methods, at concentrations lower than those which can be tasted by humans. The minnows are trained, it is reported, to expect food whenever the odor of phenol is introduced into the aquarium. When the minnows smell traces of phenol, they rush to the place where they have been accustomed to find food, the scientists stated.

Paint Simulates Wallpaper

A paint that simulates wallpaper has been developed, according to a patent published recently. It is said to contain wax, turpentine, whitening, and white lead.

'Dry' Plating Process

A metal plating process utilizing a gaseous medium is said to have been developed for plating of strip moving at fairly high speeds.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

To help solve the steel drum shortage for shippers of substances in open-head returnable-type drums, a new bag-type liner, said to be made-to-measure to fit any size drum, is on the market. **(No. 393)**

A new flameproof sponge rubber, said to be made in a simple on-the-spot apparatus that delivers the material for insulation, soundproofing, or cushioning, is tough, resilient, and substantially odorless, the makers state. **(No. 394)**

A highly accurate heat measuring instrument, reported to control roll surface temperatures of calenders, dryers, and similar roll type machines within 2°F. limits, is simple to install and maintain, the manufacturers assert. **(No. 395)**

For taking reflectance and gloss measurements, a new portable instrument, described as rugged and inexpensive, is now available. **(No. 396)**

For rapid measurement of solutions used for routine testing, as in biological assays and plant control testing, a new solution dispenser is available which is said to give accurate deliveries up to 100 ml. **(No. 397)**

A stainless steel powder, said to mix with a variety of vehicles such as clear lacquer, varnish, or bronzing fluid, is useful, it is claimed, wherever acid or salt conditions exist. Application is by brush or spray, the makers state. **(No. 398)**

A new durable traffic-marking paint, designed for industrial marking off of safety, storage, and traffic areas, is said to be non-slippery and resistant to continual cleaning. **(No. 399)**

A positive shut-off valve for corrosive fluids and highly penetrating liquids, designed to meet the needs of the petroleum, chemical, and related industries is said to be useful in lines handling mixtures of light hydrocarbons and hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid, and caustic soda. **(No. 400)**

A damp-proof, transparent, masonry coating, described as non-inflammable and non-toxic, will not peel or dust off, blister or bloom, it is claimed. An ordinary paint brush can be used for application, the makers state. **(No. 401)**

An X-ray gauge to control thickness of metal, glass, paper, and plastic sheets, is claimed to offer advantages of instantaneous response to changes, no contact with material, and ready access to areas never before gauged. **(No. 402)**

A new porcelain-like synthetic enamel, said to have abrasion resistance definitely superior to ordinary enamel, is particularly outstanding in its resistance to alkalis and acids, the manufacturers claim. **(No. 403)**

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ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
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Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
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*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

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ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates *Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Special Liquid Curbay

ACETONE
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RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arafene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

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Pyrethrum Products
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INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Celladions Urethan, U.S.P.
Nitrocellulose Solutions DL-Methionine
Ethylene

*Registered Trade Mark

Printed in U.S.A.

V154124

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1948 XUM

P

Papain, powd., cs. ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1.000-oz. lots .oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .33
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .42 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98% dms., works .... lb. .48 - .65
82%-94%, dms., works ..... lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more .gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½ - .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0710- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 08 - —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .25 —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys ..... lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works ..... lb. .44½ - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works, lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works ... lb. .39 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works ... lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works ..... lb. .55 - .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs .. lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs ..... lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs ..... lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls ..... lb. .47 - .50
Peanut meal, 41% packed, mills ton 61.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, bbls ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units. .06½ - .08¾
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .08 - .09¼
Procaine G, same quantity ..... 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
distributors' unlabeled, potassium crystalline, bots., 100,000 units bot. .16 - —
200,000 units ..... bot. .24½ - —
500,000 units ..... bot. .50 - —
1,000,000 units ..... bot. .92½ - —
Sodium, amorphous, 100,000 unit bot bot. .16 - —
200,000 units ..... bot. .25 - —
500,000 units ..... bot. .52 - —
1,000,000 units ..... bot. .97 - —
crystalline 100,000 units bot. .16½ - —
200,000 units ..... bot. .25½ - —
500,000 units ..... bot. .52½ - —
1,000,000 units ..... bot. .97½ - —
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc ..... vial. 3.60 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works .. lb. .20 - .23
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - .36

For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½ - .11¼
Pepper, black, bgs ..... lb. .77 - .78
futures, bgs., nearby ..... lb. .75 - .76
distant, new crop ..... lb. .52 - .66
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point lb. .18 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs. ..... lb. .53 - .54
Mombasa, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Niger, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - .35
birdseye, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .46
Sierra Leone, futures ..... lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Mexican, long ..... lb. No stocks.
White, bgs. ..... lb. .79 - .80
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls. ..... lb. .75 - .85
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .11¾ - —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
zone 2, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis ..... lb. .10¼ - —
zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
zone 4, same basis ..... lb. .10¾ - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. .85 1.03
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 ..... lb. .021 - —
f.o.b. Indiana refy .... lb. .04½ - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .036 - —
vet, veterinary, bbls., c.l. ... lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .028 - —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. .lb. .04¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy .... lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05¾ - —
California refy ..... lb. .08¼ - —
cream, c.l., dms ..... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08¼ - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy .... lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼ - —
white, lily, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¾ - —
snow, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .07¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy .... lb. .07⅝ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¾ - —
California refy ..... lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .06½ - —
Pennsylvania refy .... lb. .06⅝ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07⅝ - —
California refy ..... lb. .10½ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .04¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy .... lb. .04⅝ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06 - —
California refy ..... lb. .08⅝ - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.38
Illinois ..... bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky ..... bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas .... bbl. 2.14 - 3.10
Montana ..... bbl. 2.50 - 3.00
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. 2.23 - 3.00
Pennsylvania, lower field ... bbl. 5.00 - —
Upper field ..... bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East ..... bbl. 2.65 - 3.00
Gulf coast ..... bbl. 2.36 - 3.30
North, North-Central .. bbl. 2.23 - 3.00
Panhandle ..... bbl. 2.23 - 3.00
West ..... bbl. 2.10 - 2.37
Wyoming ..... bbl. 1.90 - 3.00
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax. f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery .... bbl. 2.35 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 3.249 - —
Baltimore, Md. ..... bbl. 2.33 - —
Boston, Mass. ..... bbl. 2.855 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C. ..... bbl. 2.76 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. ..... bbl. 2.79 - 2.99
New York, N. Y. ..... bbl. 2.83 - 3.05
Norfolk, Va. ..... bbl. 2.80 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... bbl. 2.83 - 3.05
Portland, Me. ..... bbl. 2.855 - 3.095
Providence, R. I. ..... bbl. 2.83 - 3.065
Savannah, Ga. ..... bbl. 2.79 - 2.99
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .068 - .104
Pennsylvania ..... gal. .11 - .12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .09 - —
No. 3 ..... gal. .0875- —

Papain—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, ref'y, Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 ..... gal. .09125- .093
No. 1, straw ..... gal. .09125- .09375
No. 2, straw ..... gal. .08875- .0925
range ..... gal. .098 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1 ..... gal. .1125- .125
No. 2 ..... gal. .11 - .125
No. 3 ..... gal. .11 .12
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore ..... gal. .138 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .132 - —
Seattle, Wash ..... gal. .138 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225 .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .152 —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal .152 —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .142 —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .142 —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .152 —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .1025- .115

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Petroleum, Mineral Spirits, Tankwagons—Potassium Borate

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1470- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .14¼- —
Detroit gal. .15½- —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —

high-flash, 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery,
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt gal. .22 —
25-26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .26
370°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p gal. .21 .26

Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency,
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .28½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —

Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175

Petroleum solvent, stoddard, California tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .15½- —
Detroit gal. .17½- —
Milwaukee gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis gal. .164 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .15 - —
St. Louis gal. .17 - —
Syracuse gal. .17 - —

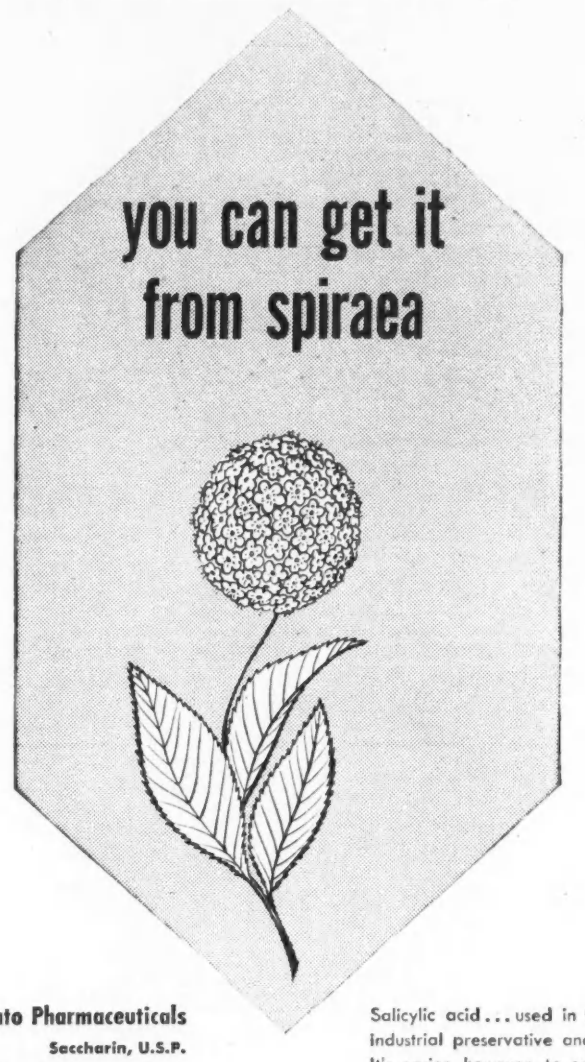
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —

Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb 4.00 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¾
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- .14
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib, dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 2.75
pure, bots lb. 4.00 4.00
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls. works lb. .20½- .27
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.78 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24½
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26½
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .24½- .25
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½- .11½
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼- .11½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 -96.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .24½- .25
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate lb. .31 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .20 - .23
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - .26
powd., dms lb. .12½- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. lb. ¼c. higher
Potassium bichromate in bbls.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ton 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton 223.50 - —



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Saccharin, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Glycerophosphates
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, DI
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Ferric Phosphates
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Magnesium Phosphates
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Phosphoric Acid
Calcium Phosphate, DI
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)

Salicylic acid... used in the manufacture of medicinals and dyestuffs and as an industrial preservative and intermediate... can be obtained from oil of spiraea. It's easier, however, to order your supply from Monsanto.

R. Piria first obtained salicylic acid in 1838 by treating salicylaldehyde with caustic potash. Until 1874, the product was mainly the result of the action of potash on oil of wintergreen.

Salicylic acid now is manufactured from phenol by methods based on the synthesis discovered by H. Kolbe in 1859 and improved by numerous later processes.

Monsanto, a leading source of salicylic acid, supplies the product in U.S.P. grade for pharmaceuticals and in "B" grade for industrial uses. For information on Monsanto Salicylic Acid and other Monsanto Pharmaceutical Chemicals, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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SERCO	MELTING POINT	PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS	COLOR NPA	ACID VALUE	SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
212Y	195 - 200	2½ - 5	2½ - 3½	NIL	NIL
510Y	185 - 195	5 - 10	2½ - 3½	NIL	NIL
SEROX	**MELTING POINT**	**PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS**	**COLOR NPA**	**ACID VALUE**	**SAPONIFICATION NUMBER**
66	180 - 185	6 - 8	6 - 8	30 - 40	75 - 90
88	180 - 185	5 - 8	5 - 7	15 - 25	55 - 75

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Potassium Bromate—Red, Alizarin Lake

Potassium bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more ..lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs ..lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs ..lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms ..lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs ..lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse ..lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms ..lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls ..lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls ..lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..lb. .37½- .42½

Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.

Cyanide, dms., works ..lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works ..lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys ..lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms ..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars ..lb. .33 - —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots ..lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. ..lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Potassium metabisulphite, gran., bbls ..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls ..lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal ..unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls ..lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works ..lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works. lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works ..lb. .29 - —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works ..lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs ..lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls ..lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls ..lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works ..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works ..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works ..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..lb. .07 - .08
Potassium sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms ..lb. .14 - .15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ..ton. 36.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium (thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms ..lb. .70 - .78
tech., works ..lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works ..lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works ..lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l ..lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works ..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works ..lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms ..lb. .50 - .55
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works ..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls ..lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs. ..lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls ..lb. 55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots ..lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .18 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works ..lb. .15½- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l ..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .09½- —
smaller containers ..lb. .12½- —
tanks ..lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E ..lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .16½- —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, cots., works ..kilo. 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs ..lb. .23 - .26
husks, bgs ..lb. .65 - .70
Pulsatilla herb, bls ..lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots ..lb. .03½- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .03½- —
smaller lots ..lb. .03½- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton ..lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..lb. .25 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for, aerosol bombs, dms., works ..lb. 7.25 - 7.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works ..gal. 5.75 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 5.65 - —
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works ..gal. 9.55 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.43 - —
Pyrethrins flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works ..lb. .26 - .28
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works ..lb. .38 - —
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald ..gal. 2.49 - 2.53
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .69½- .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots ..gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports, long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ..ton. 11.00 - 11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ..ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ..ton. 14.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ..ton. 9.00 - 10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ..ton. 7.00 - —

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works ..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works ..lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works ..lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works ..lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works ..lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works ..lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works ..lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works ..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works ..lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls ..lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l ..lb. .17½- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra ..lb. .13½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis. lb. .1275- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs ..lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs ..m. .20 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask 79.00 - 80.00
Quince seed, bgs ..lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, v, cryst., cns ..oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns ..oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns ..oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs ..oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP ..oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns ..oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. .80½- —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs ..oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns ..oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .54½- .55
l.c.l., works ..lb. .55 - .55½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms ..lb. .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls ..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

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What's your need—heavy chemicals for greater production... new products... a new plant? Be sure to check with Mathieson. Our recent expansions were *planned* to include new customers If you're in an area served by Mathieson, or will locate in one, we may find ways to supply you, too. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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Caustic Soda...Soda Ash...Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine...Chlorine Dioxide...Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua...HTH Products...Fused Alkali Products
Dry Ice...Carbonic Gas...Sodium Chlorite Products
Sodium Methylate

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Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	1.33	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20	—
maroon, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.45	1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.30	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
orange-red, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.			
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	.133	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11½	.11¾
75@85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J	lb.	.05¼	.09¼
special, high color, all shades	lb.	1.00	—
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.80	—
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	.43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
MNPT toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	—
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher			
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.02	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85	.88
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	.95	1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.80	—
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.45	—
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.25
Purple lake, kgs	lb.	1.35	—
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb	.05¾	.06
ex whse., New York	lb.	.05½	—
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼	.05½
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼	—
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.35	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	—
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0410	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0440	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0465	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0490	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.31½	—
Quicksilver, ctns	lb.	2.27	—
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	2.17	2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls	lb.	.35	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works	lb.	.68	.75
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	1.80	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.	lb	.80	.90
powd., bbls.	lb.	.85	.95
Riboflavin, USP, bots	kilo.	125.00	—
95%, bots	kilo.	118.75	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.31½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.32	—
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.12	.12½
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07½	.08
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.08½	.09
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.78	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.81	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.96	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.06	—
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	18.00	-20.00
Powder (see Cube root).			
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Rutin, 10 kilos	gram.	.16½	—
5 kilos	gram.	.17	—
smaller lots	gram.	.17½	.21½

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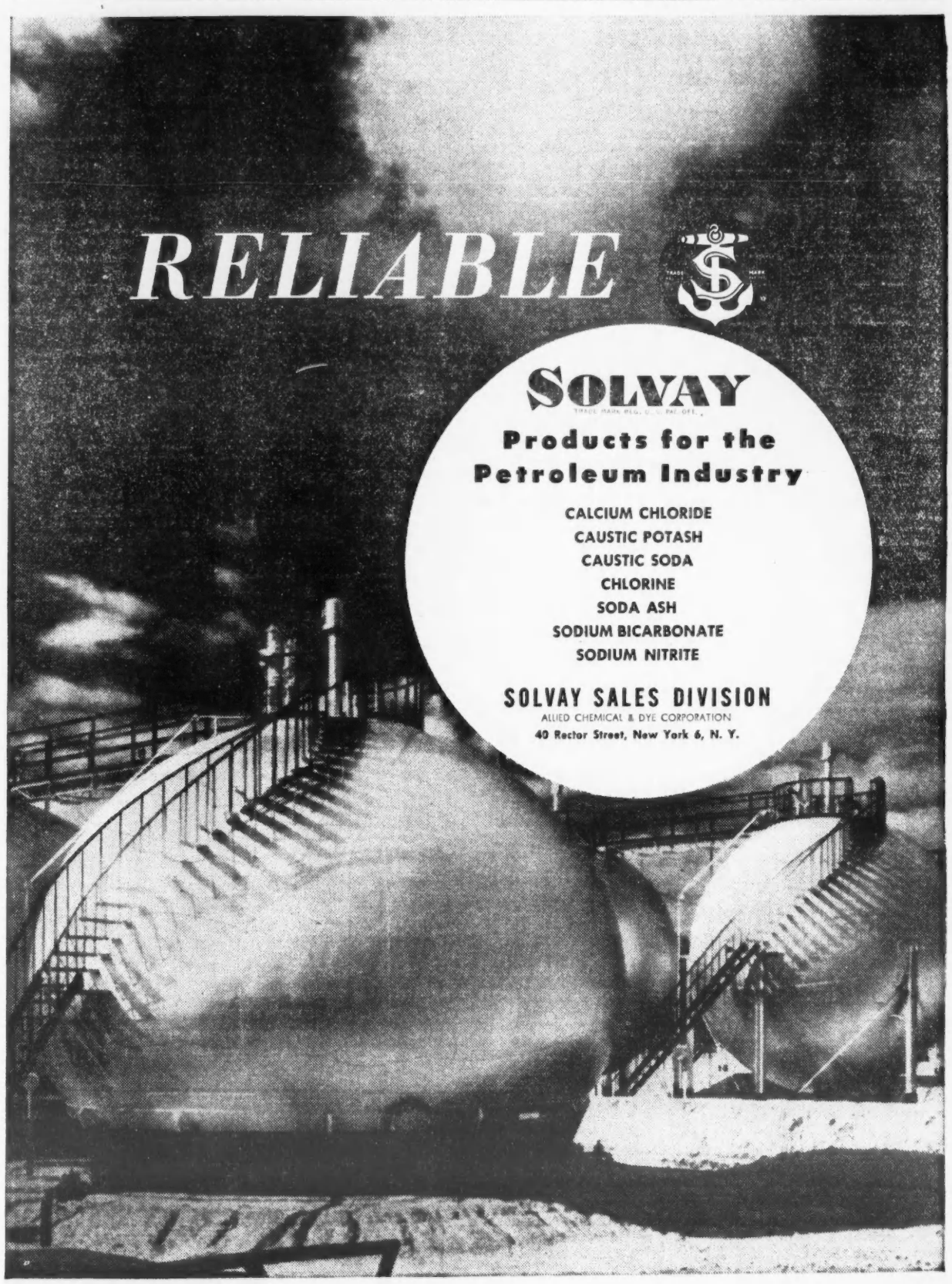
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	.45
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.55	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.	lb.	.95	1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	1.25	1.40
Spanish, USt', tins	lb.	23.00	-25.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.68	.75
Sage, cyprus, bgs	lb.	.03	.09
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.24	.24½
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
Spanish, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.21	Nom.
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.08½	—
Salicin, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
ctns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Salicyenin, ctns., works	lb.	14.00	-25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.00	—
fib. dms	lb.	1.02	1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.83	—
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	.93	—
l.c.l., paper bgs	100 lbs.	1.09	1.12
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	1.19	1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l.	100 lbs.	.93	1.03
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.20	1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works	ton.	25.00	-26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15	-14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	-12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns	kilo.	190.00	-200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb.	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.40	.45
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.28	.32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.30	.31
select, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.20	.20½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.14	.14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	2.10	2.25
powd., cns	lb.	2.20	2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.60	.67
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.27¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28¼	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs	lb.	.28¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28¾	—
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots	lb.	2.10	—
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.00	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	1.85	2.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.26	.27
sifting, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.18	.24
No. 2, bls	lb.	.16	.19
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
Pods, bls	lb.	.14	.15
powdered, bls., bxs.	lb.	.16	.22
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	2.45	2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat	lb.	.16½	.17
Central Amer., natural, bgs.	lb.	.17½	.18
Chinese, hulled	lb.	.23	.23½
choice, bgs.	lb.	.23	.23½
Nicaragua, hulled	lb.	.29	.29½
Salvadoran	lb.	.18	.18¼
Turkish, yellow, recleaned	lb.	.16¾	.17
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.65½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68	—
Shellac, bleached, refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.75½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.76	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.78	—
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.69	.70
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb.	.63	.64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb.	.60	.61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more			
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	20.00	-30.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	16½	.27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.70	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.66	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.66¼	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.66½	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.66¾	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.46¼	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.47¼	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.48¼	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.48¾	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.			

Red, Cadmium Lithopone—Soda Ash

Silver Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.93	—
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots.	oz.	.90	—
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Western, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	-60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.33	.40
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.11	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.16	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.19	.20
crushed, bls., obls	lb.	.26	.27
cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.28	.30
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.85	—
2	100 lbs.	3.00	—
3	100 lbs.	3.35	—
4	100 lbs.	3.95	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.35	—
2	100 lbs.	3.50	—
3	100 lbs.	3.85	—
4	100 lbs.	4.45	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
light, 53%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—



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Soda Ash, Light—Sodium Stearate

Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs.,
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.
100 lbs. 2.75 • —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.
100 lbs. 3.25 • —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 • —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 • —
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.15 • —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms.,
c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1
100 lbs. 5.80 • —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 • —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 6.30 • —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 6.90 • —

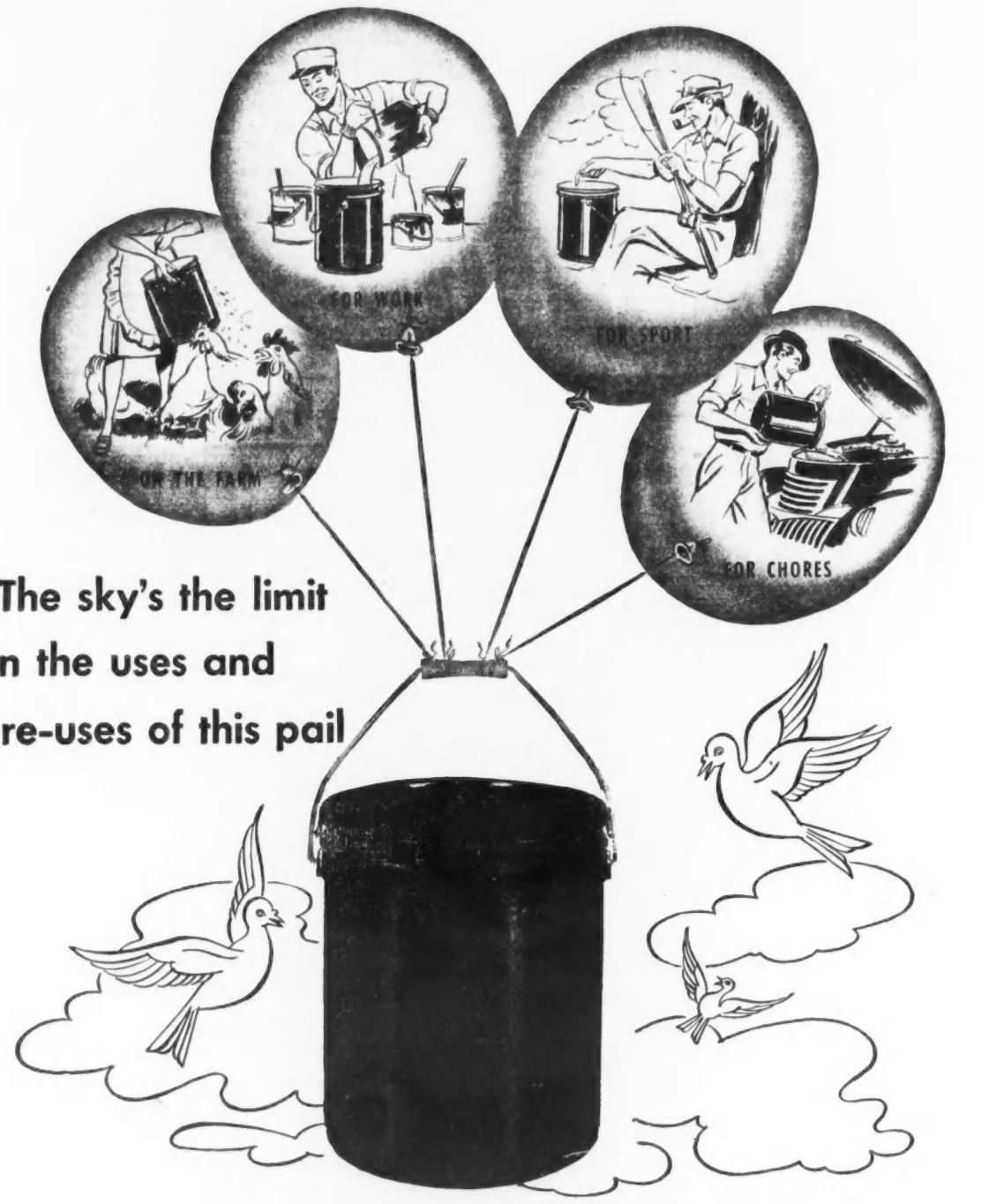
Soda caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1
100 lbs. 4.40 • —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 • —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 • —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car ... 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse ... 100 lbs. 1.75 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 • .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works ... lb. .08 • .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 • —
semi-refined, bbls., works ... lb. .46 • —
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 • 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 • —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.40 • —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00

Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 • —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. — • —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., works ..... lb. No stocks.
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons ... lb. .39 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. .40 • .41
USP, dms., 2 tons ..... lb. .46 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. .47 • .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.60 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10½ - .10¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 • —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.50 • —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 • .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms ..... lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08¼
powd., kgs., works. ..... lb. .09 • —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works .. lb. .75 • —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾ - .11¼
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls ..... lb. .21¾ - —
dms. ..... lb. .22½ - —
USP XIII, gran., bbls ..... lb. .28 • .30½
dms. ..... lb. .29 • .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., higher. Prices ½c.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 • —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .85 • —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms ..... lb. .15 • .15½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .14 • .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 • —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. ... lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 1.80
powder, bbls. ..... lb. 1.70 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. ..... lb. .82 • —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 • .27½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms ..... lb. .23 • —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 • .86
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area. 100 lbs 3.30 • —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., higher; pea crystals, dms., 5dc. higher. 40c
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.72 2.83
Laciate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .19 • —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - .15
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13 • .15¼
Mandelate, dms ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 90.50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 103.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. ..... lb. .57 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works ... lb. .51½ - .53
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .60 • .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 48.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works ..... lb. 45.00 • —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton 51.50 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ... ton 48.00 • —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works ... lb. .09 • .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .17 • .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis ... lb. .16 • .16½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 • —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .19 • —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .16 • —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .19 • —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.20 • —
cryst., ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.45 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.85 • —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
c.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12 • —
bbls. ..... lb. .12¼ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 • —
smaller lots works ..... lb. .22½ - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - 8.65
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls ..... lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. .57 • .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 • —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 • —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones 1/3 same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 • —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.60
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ..... ton 16.00 -37.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ..... ton 32.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 • .06
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½ - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .58 • .63
lb. .19 • .24
Stearate, bbls., works ..... lb.



The sky's the limit on the uses and re-uses of this pail

Finest for use...finest for re-use!

Here's a rugged steel container that will deliver the goods safely! It's brimful of uses—for solids, semi-solids, liquids, or dry bulk. Comes in both light and heavy-gauge, large or small sizes to meet your needs.

Consumers of your products rate these containers sky-high because of their long and diversified re-use value. Don't forget this extra sales point. Contact our nearest sales office for specific details.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
100 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Sodium sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms lb. .14½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 .15½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.90 —
flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 6.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 6.40
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 5.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.80 —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 —
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms lb. .33 .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphonilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05 —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.95.00 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 —
Thosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 .12
Titanate, cns., c.l., works lb. .10 —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼ —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½ .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l lb. .07¾ —
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb. 1.30 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, ots., dms., works lb. 5.00 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .23½ - .28½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ .20
Sodium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .27 .30
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .27 - .30
petroleum, 100 F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .1855- —
tank cars, works lb. .196 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.70.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .22¼ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .22½ - .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ - —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.41 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.82 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.56 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.67 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .07½ - .07¾
Rice, bgs., c.l lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0631- .0730
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals gram. 1.58 - 1.60
wholesalers gram. 1.26 - 1.28
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½ - .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Lactate, dms. lb. .130 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼ - .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose aceto-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamide, Acetyl, dms., works, lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
Rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —

Sulphur dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0635- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½ - —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., c.l., New York, works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 —

Sodium Sulphate—Tar, Pine

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.24.50 —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .13¼ - —
fancy, loose lb. .13½ - —
special, loose lb. .12¼ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .08 - 09½
50% dms. lb. .11 - 11½
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton.10.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10½ Nom.
medium grades, bgs. lb. .06½ - .07
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ref. dms., c.l., works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .56 - —
tanks, works gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .69 - —
tanks, works gal. .60 —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).

THEY'RE HERE RIGHT NOW

MORE MORE MORE

coming in 1949 from the BIGGEST show on earth!

(!!! MORE STUPENDOUS THAN EVER !!!)

3 center-ring features IN A 3

MAMMOTH 3 RING CHEMICAL CIRCUS

CSC

FERMENTATION BUTYLS!

BUTYL ACETATE — BUTANOL — DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

1949 is a NEW YEAR! a DIFFERENT year . . . so NOW ask yourself these momentous questions!

1—Have I checked on CSC Butyls lately? (BETTER DO IT RIGHT AWAY!)

2—Is it now possible for me to return to pre-war quality?

CHECK NOW—PLAN FOR THE FUTURE—WITH

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

17 EAST 42nd ST. NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

V 154 124 DEC 13 1948 XUM

Tara Pods—Vanilla Beans

Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports...long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis ... long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. ... lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. ... lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. ... lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ... lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms ... lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South ... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, South ... lb. .13 - —
prime, dms ... lb. .43 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms ... lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works ... lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .52 - —
tanks ... lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs ... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs ... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ... lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ... lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works ... lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ... lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ... lb. .18 - .18½
futures, bgs ... lb. .14¾- .15
Spanish, bls ... lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs ... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. ... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian ... lb. 1.03 - —
Straits ... lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. ... lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .20 - .20½
Titanium dioxide, rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works ... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .08 - .08½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works ... lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works ... lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. ... lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. ... gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. ... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. ... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ... gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo. ... gal. .28 - —
Toluol, coaltar, tanks, works, Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ... gal. .29 - —
Woodward, Ala ... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .23½- .25
tanks, East, frt. equald ... gal. .28 - —

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2⅝c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¾c.); N. E. 30c. (2¾c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. ... lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs ... lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. ... lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots ... oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works ... lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms ... lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers ... lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .57½- —
smaller containers ... lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .61 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald ... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .11 - —
tanks ... lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks ... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .13 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 2 ... lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 3 ... lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroethylene, tanks, zone 4 lb. .10½- .11

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .41½- .42
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .42½- .43
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .43 - .43½
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .41½- .42
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .23¼- —
smaller containers ... lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .21 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms ... lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers ... lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l ... lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .52 - —
tanks ... lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% ... lb. .29½- .30½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% ... lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% ... lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% ... lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works. kilo.240.00 -265.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works ... lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs, works ... lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls ... lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian ... lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs. ... lb. .22½- .23
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ... gal. .50 - —
Wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South ... gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse ... gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works ... gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC ... gal. .64 - —
tanks, works ... gal. .44 - —

U

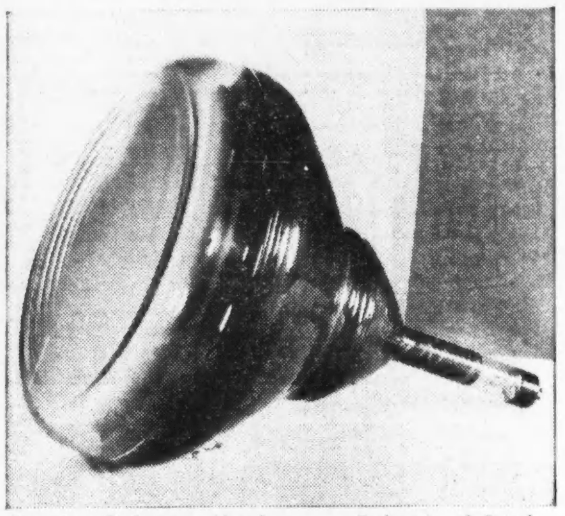
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ... lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .04¾- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ... ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ... ton.98.00 - —
42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ... ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ... ton. 102.00- —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ... ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ... lb. .11 - .12

V

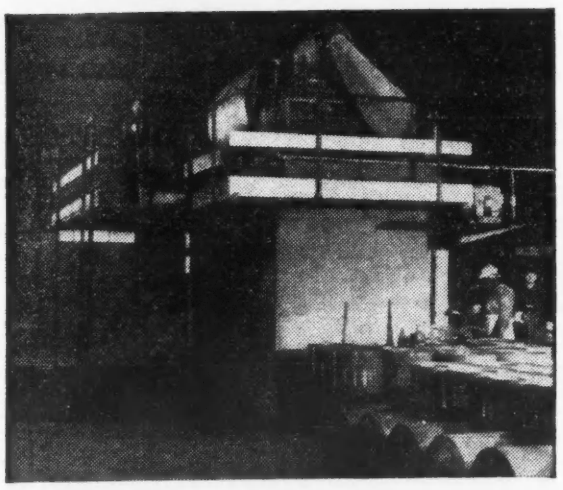
Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls ... lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bls. ... lb. .32 - .34
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ... ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ... ton.69.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra ... lb. .14½Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works ... lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ... lb. 1.20 - 3.50
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ... lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
whole, tins ... lb. 5.00 - 7.25
Tahiti, tins ... lb. 3.00 -

HOW CAN ISCO PRODUCTS WORK FOR YOU?

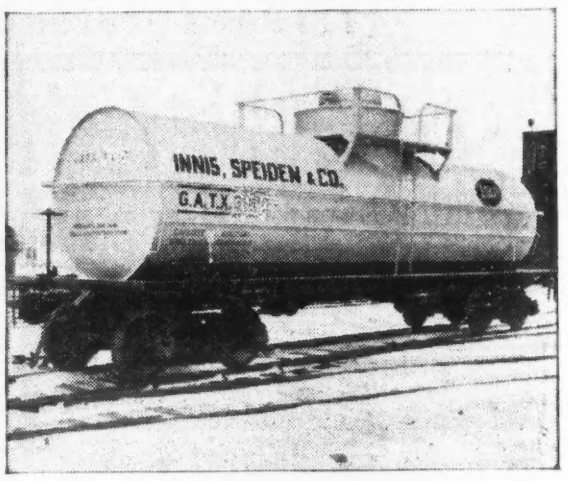
In the Chemical and Allied Industries



Potassium Carbonate—Also known as Carbonate of Potash. Sold by Isco in three forms: Hydrated 83-85%, Calcined 99-100%, Liquid 47-48%. Used in manufacture of inorganic chemicals, glass, mineral waters, food and perfume preperations, soft soaps, explosives, fertilizers, beer, textiles, engraving and lithography, tanning, etc. Above, a television tube—one of the newer, increasing uses for K_2CO_3.



Caustic Potash—Available in Flake, Solid, Ground, Broken and special Walnut size: also liquid, FF 45%/50% KOH; Special Low Chloride Liquid 45%, tank cars and drums. Isco Caustic Potash is a top quality product made in our Niagara Falls Plant. Shown above is one of the machines in our Flaking Dept. Used in soap manufacturing, liquefaction, medicine, chemical, petroleum, textile and other industries.



Caustic Soda—Solid-Fused 76%, Caustic Flakes 76% and Caustic Liquid 50-73%. Has many uses in manufacture of sodium salts, oxalic acid, soap, chemical pulp, dyes, intermediates, organics, paints, rayon, paper, ceramics, textiles, etc.

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It's one thing to supply chemicals, gums and waxes, another to specify the right material for the right product or process. Here at Innis, Speiden we take pride in being able to supply you with the right material, when you want it and where you want it. Our sales force will cooperate with you from the beginning of your inquiry. Our laboratories are at your service on any problem involving an Isco product. That's why we say, "You'll like ISCOoperation!"

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Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.13
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units .36 - .40
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B, (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B, (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D, (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅜- .09½
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅜- 09⅝
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Barberry, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .55 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .67 - .68
refined, bgs. lb. .70 - .71
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.17 - 1.18
No. 2 lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba prices same as powdered candelilla. differentials
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16¼
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .18⅜
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14⅜- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- .14⅛
white, cns., 30 tons same basis lb. .25⅜- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35⅛
Montan, crude, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-185 m.p., bgs lb. .33½- .34⅛
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .28⅜- .29¼
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .46 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .43 - .45
176-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .23¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .39 - .40
cake, cs. lb. .40 - .41
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 - —
gilders, cgs., c.l. ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls lb. .24 - .25
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .15
Wood flour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l. works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs, extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23½- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
East, frt. equald gal. .28 - —

Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 B/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4¼c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

Yara yara, ens. lb. 2.10 2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms lb. .35 —
90 B units, per gram, dms lb. .45 —
200 B units, per gram, dms lb. .50 —
300 B units, per gram, dms lb. .60 —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.35 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .95 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse, l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb. .31½- —

Dlvd. Ala.: Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Vanillin—Zinc Borate

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .01¾- .02¾
l.c.l., works lb. .01¾- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. .23 - —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .35 - .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis oz. 3.25 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb. .47 - —
NF, dms lb. .42 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E lb. .17 - —
frt. alld. Pac Coast lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
frt. alld. Pac Coast lb. .20⅜- —

—Continued on page 91

THOROUGHLY STANDARDIZED
ESTER GUMS
FOR EVERY FORMULATION

SYNTHE-COPAL ESTER GUM (LOW ACID)

Recommended Uses: General - Purpose Varnishes (Architectural—Industrial—Maintenance), Nitrocellulose Lacquers. • *Outstanding Properties:* Solubility, compatibility, initial color and color retention.

SYNTHE-COPAL ESTER GUM (HIGH ACID)

Recommended Uses: General - Purpose Varnishes (Architectural—Industrial—Maintenance), Nitrocellulose Lacquers. • *Outstanding Properties:* Solubility, compatibility, initial color and color retention. Same as Synthe-Copal (Low Acid) . . . with a higher acid value.

No. 1202 ESTER GUM

Recommended Uses: General - Purpose Varnishes (Architectural—Industrial—Maintenance), Nitrocellulose Lacquers. • *Outstanding Properties:* Solubility, compatibility, initial color and color retention.

No. 1204 ESTER GUM

Recommended Uses: General - Purpose Varnishes (Architectural—Industrial—Maintenance), Nitrocellulose Lacquers. • *Outstanding Properties:* Solubility, compatibility, initial color and color retention.

No. 1210 ESTER GUM

Recommended Uses: Extender for Shellac, Adhesives, Varnishes and Nitrocellulose Lacquers. • *Outstanding Properties:* Alcohol solubility, initial color and color retention.

P-190 HYDROGUM

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P-251 ESTER GUM

Recommended Uses: General - Purpose Varnishes (Architectural—Industrial—Maintenance), Nitrocellulose Lacquers. • *Outstanding Properties:* Solubility, compatibility, initial color and color retention . . . with a slightly higher viscosity than the Synthe-Copals.

P-261 ESTER GUM

Recommended Uses: General - Purpose Varnishes (Architectural—Industrial—Maintenance), Nitrocellulose Lacquers. • *Outstanding Properties:* Solubility, compatibility, initial color and color retention . . . with a slightly higher viscosity than the Synthe-Copals.

P-377 ESTER GUM SOLUTION

Recommended Uses: Blending Agent for Varnishes and Other Vehicles. • *Outstanding Properties:* Compatibility, initial color and color retention.

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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
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Volume 154 December 13, 1948 Number 24

Improving Medical Service

The fight for better medical care for all the people of the United States is going to be history-making in the coming year. At the present time, it is making up quite significantly as a civil war between the USA and the AMA. And not the least noteworthy of straws in the wind is the evidence that the medical profession will not all be on the side of the latter. The former president of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, now chairman of the Committee for the Nation's Health, is not alone among physicians in the attitude that, in its almost wholly negative stand on the betterment of national medical care, the AMA house of delegates is "pursuing a course unworthy of the medical profession and repugnant to the ethics of American doctors."

One of the unfortunate aspects of the somewhat political, somewhat professional clash over the idea of more adequately providing necessary medical service is the confusing of health insurance and medical care. Life insurance does not assure life; fire insurance does not prevent fires—they are but schemes of after-the-fact recompense. Could health insurance, in the simple meaning of the term, be even that? The designation is a poor one. Nobody is going to be satisfied to be indemnified for a loss of health. So, it is time that the idea of health insurance be dropped, and a system of more nearly adequate medical care be developed. That, of course, is something that government alone cannot do—neither can the medical profession. They must work together, because it is not possible for many of the neediest—and that does not include the indigent—to pay for adequate medical services under any prepayment or other preparatory plan which depends for funds wholly on the contributions of the participants.

There is a lot to be said on the desirability of localized public assistance in the providing of medical care; but that method falls far short of the influencing realities: the greatest need for better, more nearly adequate medical service is in the communities which can least afford to provide it. There must be some national contribution. How that should be financed and how administered are the real problems. These will not be solved to anybody's satisfaction otherwise than by way of confident cooperation of government and the medical profession and its allies in all the areas of its services. The assumption of, and persistence in a negative attitude in any general sense by any of the essential participants would not be consistent with the simple principles of humanitarianism.

Get In the Scrap

The president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association is to be commended highly for his recent message to the members of the association in furtherance of the national scrap metal and salvage drive. He has enrolled as a member of the scrap drive committee set up by the Secretary of Commerce. He suggests to the presidents of the affiliated local associations that they appoint committees with a purpose of making the drive a success in their communities.

There is something incongruous in the efforts of the Secretary of Commerce to dig up an adequate supply of domestic scrap when they are viewed in connection with the manner in which the enormous supplies of war-waste scrap in Europe are being dealt with by those who are supposed to represent the United States in the administration of affairs in the occupied areas of its recent enemy. There may be some highly sentimental reason for the use of the designation, "occupied," instead of "conquered," or "subjugated," but there is no common sense in obliging a conquering nation to pay top market prices in cash for what should be spoils of war and what it most imperatively needs for the maintenance of its economic functioning. That is but another added bit of evidence of the fact that the governing forces of this country can win a war, but know practically nothing about preventing one and know still less about what to do with the winnings.

The industry of the United States, as a whole, needs enormous quantities of all kinds of metallic scrap. It is buying all kinds in all parts of the world—and paying all kinds of money for it, even to other nations which are heavily in its debt. That does not make sense, but it is a condition, not a theory. And the only possibility of relief seems to lie in the construction and operation of a means of making available the great quantities of scrap metals which lie neglected in all parts of the land. To collect that scrap and get it to where it is needed is a problem that snarls up all the threads of the boasted American high-cost standard of functioning. Much of the work must be volunteered and uncompensated, or the cost will be prohibitive. So, it is most devoutly to be hoped—and earnestly to be planned—that the NPVLA president is not naively optimistic when he says:—"I know that each member of this industry and each local association will give full cooperation and support in this voluntary, but nonetheless essential, drive to keep our smelters and rolling-mills producing at capacity levels throughout the coming year." It is unthinkable that anybody would let him down in that expectation.

NOTE TO EDITOR: There are about 100 Liberty ships setting in the water at Bear Mountain with the government paying to keep them afloat the same as they did after the last war, what about them?—Linotype Operator.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This one is easier to answer than the question of why war vessels are sunk at sea. It is to be hoped that the Libertys will be workable when we next need them.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

utilization of surplus inventories, as well as coordination of buying among the agencies. Also more competent personnel will be put into the buying jobs, with greater freedom to make decisions.

Cooperative Farm Buying

Every one of the eighteen major regional cooperative organizations that deal principally in the supplies that farmers buy increased the dollar volume of its business in 1947, compared with 1946, according to the Farm Credit Administration. With one exception—it sells to individual members—these major co-ops are primarily wholesalers with their principal outlets through the local cooperatives that sell at retail.

The largest purchasing co-op did a wholesale business of more than $100,000,000 in 1947. Seven others were in the range between $25,000,000 and $100,000,000. The next eight were in the $10,000,000-$25,000,000 class, and two did more than $5,000,000 but less than $10,000,000. The number of "majors" increased by one a new co-op topping $5,000,000.

Analysis of the combined wholesale business of the eighteen majors shows that, of the $544,000,000 total business, nearly $250,000,000 was in feed. Gas, oil, and grease is the second largest item, with a total of $116,000,000. Fertilizer sales amounted to more than $36,000,000. Farm machinery and farm equipment accounted for more than $23,000,000, and seed purchases topped $20,000,000.

Business Census Studied

The Bureau of the Census is taking its first step this week in making preparations for the census of business to be conducted early next year. Administrative training conferences are being held at nine area field offices to acquaint the 130 district supervisors with details of the job.

These conferences are for the purpose only of going over the general problems and details of the census. Later the supervisors will have to attend technical training schools for a period for a thorough indoctrination of the task. By early March they will be overseeing the operations of 310 census-of-business field offices and the enumeration of about 3,000,000 retail, wholesale, and service businesses.

The census of business is the first national census of the distributive and service trades since 1940 when an inventory of operations covering 1939 business activities was made. The new census will cover operations of business establishments during 1948.

Alcohol in Motor Fuel

Work to develop industrial and other outlets for grain, such as for making alcohol, fuel, and vitamins, and to evaluate motor fuels in experimental and full-scale engines, both in the laboratory and by road tests, is being expanded by the Department of Agriculture under the research and marketing act.

At the Northern Regional Research Laboratory where the work is being done, a laboratory for engine-testing of agricultural motor fuels will be built. It will provide space and equipment for full-scale testing of promising work on water-alcohol injection in experimental engines, and consolidate all work on motor fuels. Research so far shows that, if grains should become surplus, alcohol offers the most feasible large-scale industrial outlet, and also would help the petroleum industry extend its supplies.

The study has shown that the alcohol can be used most economically by using a small gadget that automatically injects a mixture of alcohol and water into the engine only when it is under heavy load, as in starting or on hills. This injection makes low-octane gasoline perform like high-octane fuel. Or, 1 gallon of the ethyl alcohol blended with 9 gallons of low-grade gasoline will make 10 gallons of premium grade, antiknock motor fuel.

Security Resources Squabble

Arthur M. Hill has resigned as chairman of the National Security Resources Board because his board couldn't see eye to eye with him on plans for mobilizing the nation's resources for the next war. Mr. Truman couldn't agree with him either and accepted his resignation with merely a brief note of thanks for services rendered and best wishes for success in his private pursuits.

NSRB is a top-flight organization set up a year ago to develop a paper program for the instant mobilization of the country in the event of another emergency. It was to blueprint the steps that should be taken when the emergency arises. It was simply a planning agency, working in the background, and without authority over other government agencies.

But Mr. Hill visioned its functions somewhat differently. He wanted it as a sort of peacetime War Production Board with authority to tell various agencies what they must do in order to be geared fully for a war emergency. The thing that he overlooked, however, is the fact that NSRB is composed of cabinet officers, none of whom relished the idea of the others', as a group, dictating to them how they should run their departments.

Mr. Hill's successor as yet to be picked by Mr. Truman.

Trade Agreement Schemes

The reciprocal trade agreements act is scheduled to expire next June 30 and it will be up to Congress before that date to do something about extending the law. Right now there is a strong movement on foot to do away with the periodic continuances and write the act into permanent law.

An announcement that he plans to introduce legislation at the opening of the session to continue the law indefinitely has been made by one prominent member of the ways and means committee of the house. Representative John Dingell of Michigan. He plans to couple with his resolution a repealer of the changes written into the law by the Republicans earlier this year, particularly that provision which sets up the Tariff Commission as an agency to determine the "peril points" below which tariff-cutting cannot go without endangering domestic industry.

If Mr. Dingell carries through with his plans, he can expect a vigorous fight on his hands from industry. The "peril point" idea was, in effect, a compromise of a fourteen-year fight by industry for some kind of a check on the trade agreement negotiators, and industry isn't going to take its repeal lying down. As to making the trade agreements law permanent, that is something else again. That's primarily a fight by a few diehard Republican conservatives who still favor congressional logrolling methods of tariff making.

Controlling Beetle Grubs

The new insecticide, chlordane, when added to the soil for Japanese beetle grub control, has been found by entomologists of the Department of Agriculture to have more promise for this purpose than any other material tested so far. Several other soil-inhabiting insect pests in the grub stage are also effectively controlled at the same time with the same application.

The information comes from the scientists who discovered and developed the unique method of Japanese beetle grub control through use of "milky disease," a remarkable illness that causes the death of the grubs in the soil. Their experiments show that chlordane kills the grubs faster than either DDT or lead arsenate, that the material is effective in a wide variety of soil types, and that most plants seem to tolerate very well the quantity of the insecticide needed for control. One treatment appears to remain effective for at least two years. It isn't known yet whether chlordane will last as long as DDT, one application of which is still effective after about six years.

Tests with forty different soil types indicate that it requires only 10 pounds of chlordane per acre to kill 93 percent of the grubs within a week and a half. Applications of 10 pounds per acre had no noticeable effect on common grasses, particularly those grown on lawns or golf courses, spring rye grass, soybeans, hybrid corn, evergreen nursery stock, or most garden vegetables, strawberries, or annuals upon which it was tested.

The department isn't ready to recommend its use for jap beetle grub control, but it is not denying that it holds much promise for this work.

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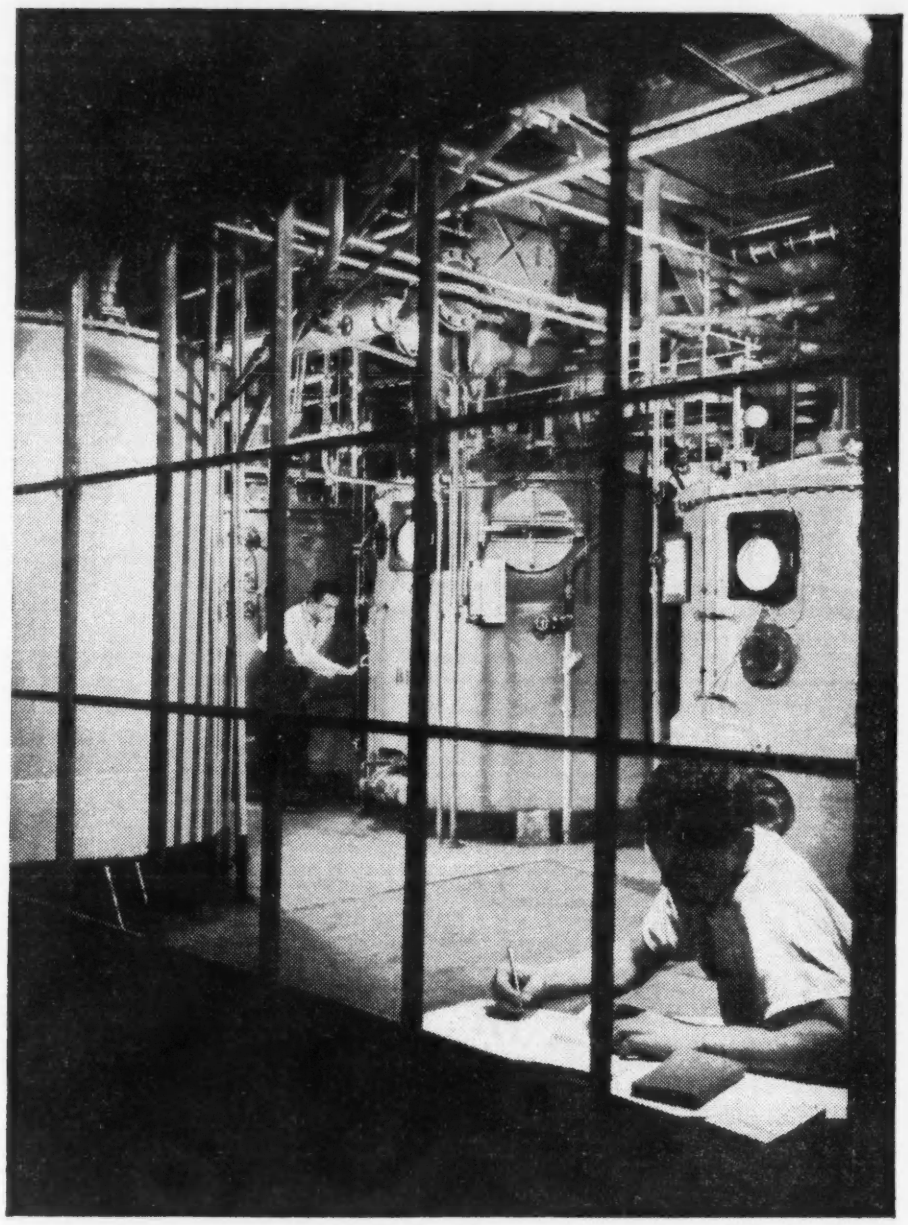

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Heavy Chemicals

Higher prices have been made effective for anhydrous ammonia in tankcars, and cylinders will be advanced at the beginning of the year. In one producing quarter, an advance in the price of aqua ammonia in tankcars was announced for January 1, and ammonium bicarbonate will also advance. These revisions are attributed to an increase in producing costs brought about by higher labor, materials and freight rates. Carbon bisulphide was tagged for an upward revision at the turn of the year. Quicksilver prices were lower with demand relaxed and selling competition keener. No additional price changes were reported in the zinc based chemicals but it is expected that a general price advance in zinc sulphate will be announced for January 1.

Trading was not unusually active in industrial chemicals last week. The market appeared to be going through a leveling off process with buyers inventory conscious as the year approaches its close. There was no easement in buying conditions for chlorine. It was stated that production is heavily under contract to the larger class of consumers and material in tankcars was short for prompt shipment. Soda ash was in relatively free supply and so was liquid caustic soda with both available for prompt shipment. Nickel sulphate continued tight in the local market with some contract sales noted for soapmakers. Arrival of several cars of citrous fruit from Florida was expected to result in the purchase of some copper sulphate for the return trip. There was no improvement in the spot supply of carbon tetrachloride which is slated for an advance on January 1. Bleaching powder remained rather tight for domestic use. A moderate relaxation in the demand for sodium chlorate was noted. Potassium chlorate was available for prompt shipment. Most of the phosphorous compounds are meeting requirements although stocks leaned toward the tight side.

Fifteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,169,000 in October showed a loss of 10 percent from September. Eleven wholesalers showed a loss of one percent in inventories from the preceding month. In comparison with October, 1947, their sales were off 11 percent and their inventories were up 24 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.3 percent for the week ending December 4, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 93.0 in the preceding week and 112.1 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Aluminum Sulphate—Steady industrial demand for commercial and iron free has been satisfied without difficulty. Export sales have averaged below those for 1947. Total export shipments from January 1 to August 31 were 22,703,000 pounds, compared with 38,334,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Although some producers to date have not advanced contract prices, the spot market is higher. The lowest price heard for immediate shipment was $75.00 per ton, works, for the anhydrous grade in tankcars and $77.50 for the refrigeration grades, both prices f.o.b. the works. An advance in the price for pure in cylinders to 17c. per pound will be made effective January 1. The range for cylinders will be from 17c. to 21c. per pound, depending upon zone.

Ammonia Aqua—Some producers have announced an advance in the tankcar price to $80.00 per ton anhydrous basis, works, effective January 1. No change in the drum price has been announced to date.

Ammoniac, Sal—Prompt shipments of white granular have continued available. Maintenance of production has placed the market in a normal condition with the principal demand at present emanating from the dry battery trade.

Antimony Chloride—Solution in carboys is priced at 29c. to 30c. por pound. The anhydrous grade is held at 36½c. to 38½c. per pound, in drums, works, depending upon quantity. Stocks are available for prompt shipment.

Bauxite—Stocks have remained fully adequate to meet consuming requirements. Prompt shipments could be purchased at former price levels.

Calcium Chloride—Definitely short of requirements with practically every producer behind on shipments and demand showing the usual increase incident to this time of the year. Total exports for eight months ending August 31 amounted to 16,333,000 pounds, compared with 18,619,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947.

Carbon Bisulphide—Slated for higher prices beginning January 1. The advance on that date will amount to ½c. per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Buying conditions have shown no appreciable improvement so far this month. Production is heavily under contract and available stocks have remained mostly in the hands of distributors. An advance of ½c. per pound will be made effective January 1.

Chlorine—No improvement in the supply situation has developed so far this month. The larger class of consumers including the anti-freeze trade, who use chlorine as an intermediate, chemical and insecticide industries have current production mostly under contract at present. The paper mills are also taking material in seasonal amounts. The current shortage of tankcars is affecting some producers more than others.

Copper Sulphate—About the only new development last week was the arrival of several cars of citrous fruit from Florida. It is expected that some copper sulphate will be returned in these cars. The market position is definitely firm backed up by a strong metal situation. Stocks are not as large as at this period last year but producers are confident that all agricultural requirements will be satisfied.

Nickel Chloride—Stocks for prompt shipment have remained short because production has not been of sufficient dimensions to level off requirements. It looks as though supplies will continue short until after the turn of the year.

Nickel Sulphate—Available stocks have not eased to any appreciable extent in this area. Production from one source is still behind schedule and the chances are slim for leveling off demand until after the turn of the year. In another quarter some contract sales for 1949 were reported with the soap industry showing some attention. No indication of price change is in sight at present.

Potash, Caustic — Suppliers have been able to meet requirements of the soap, chemical and other consuming trades promptly. It was stated that demand for liquid in tanks from the soap trade has shown considerable activity so far this month. Stocks of both liquid and dry forms have continued available.

Potassium Carbonate — Market supply situation was said to be in balance with demand relaxed to some extent but of fair seasonal dimensions. Stocks of both calcined and hydrated have continued available for prompt shipment. The supply position is just about the reverse of what is was a year ago at this time.

Potassium Chlorate — Producers were able to offer shipments within 30 days and noted that, the market's supply condition was improving. Maintenance of production has brought about a much better state of balance than existed during the Summer months and demand from the match industry has been largely leveled off.

Salt—According to the Salt Producers Association, which represents better than 90 percent of the total evaporated and solar salt production in the continental United States, output for October showed a total of 231,998 tons. This included 190,147 tons of evaporated and 41,851 of solar salt. The total for September was 223,904 tons. Bureau of Mines gave 1947 domestic production as 19½ percent of evaporated and solar salt, 23.2 percent rock salt and 57.3 in the form of brine.

Soda Ash—Industrial requirements are being readily satisfied at the present time

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonia, anhydrous, tankcars, $5 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
235.4	235.4	233.5	202.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
123.3	123.3	123.3	119.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

and stocks have continued available for prompt shipment. Production has caught up with demand and it is stated that the supply situation is fairly free. Buying interest last week did not appear unusually active and it looked as though the market was going through a leveling off process.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid appeared to be in about the same position as soda ash. The shortage of tankcars has proved serious at some producing quarters and not so bad in others. The dry forms are in better supply but not in the same favorable condition as liquid.

Sodium Chlorate—Buying interest has shown a seasonal relaxation for this material and the market's supply condition has improved. It is expected that demand for weed-killer use will increase shortly after the turn of the year. Meanwhile, prompt shipments have been available at current price levels.

Acids

Chromic—There was no evidence of any easement in the supply situation regardless of the recent advance in prices. Demand for plating requirements has exceeded production and buying conditions have continued definitely tight.

Hydrofluosilicic — Stocks have been maintained at a level to supply domestic requirements promptly. Miscellaneous demand has averaged fair with individual sales chiefly for current wants. Export sales have been restricted on account of a shortage of suitable containers for foreign shipment.

Muriatic—Stocks not free but meeting current requirements on a fairly prompt basis. It was stated that the shortage of tankcars is making it difficult to move this acid out on time.

Oxalic—Production has been kept continually under pressure to meet contract requirements. While demand from the dye trade has relaxed, the call for this acid as a metal cleanser has increased. It was stated that inquiry from garages who use this material to clean rediators has been sustained at an unusually high level. No improvement in the supply position is in sight.

Sulphuric—Supply conditions tighter at some sources than at others. Although prompt shipments have remained available, the shortage of tankcars is having a tendency to delay deliveries. Consuming demand has remained active and the market position was described as firm at current price levels.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—With a total of 109,053,311 pounds of primary aluminum turned out during October, production continued at practically the same rate as during the two preceding months, according to the Aluminum Association. Member companies of the Association account for 100 percent of the primary aluminum produced in the United States. The totals for August and September were respectively 109,906,356 and 106,508,723 pounds. Aluminum production is a 24-hour-a-day seven-day-a-week operation, it was explained, so that the dip during September is accounted for entirely by the fact that that month contained one less day than the other two. Shipments of aluminum sheet, plate, and strip, which account for some 97 percent of the domestic total, aggregated 109,805,607 pounds in October. Shipments of these items for August and September were respectively 101,842,864 and 103,159,709 pounds.

Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters dropped 10 percent to 14,891 short tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines. Preliminary production figures for the first nine months of 1948 show a total of 136,519 tons, as compared to 144,071 tons during the corresponding period in 1947. The September decline was attributed to production decreases in each of the three leading alloys: aluminum—coper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) ingots output decreased 15 percent, deoxidizing ingots, 14 percent, and No. 12 ingots 17 percent. Production of aluminum-copper (max. Si 2.5 percent) alloys increased 17 percent during the month. A 10 percent increase in stocks of aluminum alloys at the end of September accentuated the decrease in apparent consumption already suggested by lower production. Shipments to consumers were only 13,822 tons, the lowest since July 1947.

Copper—Maintenance of heavy demand with short stocks has kept the market position decidedly firm with the present outlook unfavorable for nearby improvement. The copper mine strike in Utah, combined with the stockpiling program of the Munitions Board are influences that

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cannot be construed as favorable toward the easement of stocks for consumer use.

Lead—Domestic lead consumption in September declined 2 percent from the August figure to total 89,413 short tons, an average daily rate of 2,980 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Of the quantity consumed during the month, approximately 81 percent was used in the manufacture of metal products, 8 percent in pigments, 8 percent in chemicals and 3 percent in miscellaneous and unclassified uses. After exclusion of 1,277 tons of lead used in the production of leaded zinc oxide, most of which came directly from ore without first being reduced to metal, about 57 percent of the lead consumed was refined soft lead (including secondary as well as primary metal). Antimonial lead accounted for 28 percent of the total used and the remaining 15 percent was scrap, drosses and lead in alloys. Lead consumption in the first three quarters of the year was 783,088 tons, an average of 87,010 tons a month and 2,858 tons a day.

On September 30, consumers' stocks of lead were 8 percent below inventories of September 1. Soft lead stocks fell 12 percent, antimonial lead 6 percent, scrap inventories 7 percent and drosses 8 percent, with stocks of percentage metals and copper-base scrap showing some gain. Inventories of all grades totaled 95,094 tons on September 30. Imports of lead in September totaled 31,663 tons, an increase of 12 percent over August and the highest tonnage imported for any one month thus far in 1948. Of the total lead imported, 90 percent was pigs and bars (mostly from Mexico, Australia and Canada), 2 percent was ore and matte from Canada and Mexico, and the remaining 8 percent was in scrap. No base bullion was imported in September.

Quicksilver—Buying interest relaxed to some extent last week and the market presented an easier appearance. Small-lot sales predominated with consumers apparently satisfied to hold inventories down. In 50-flask lots, $80 was named, an in larger quantities $79. An importation of 500 flasks from Cadiz, Spain, was noted last week.

San Francisco.—Supplies are very limited. Demand has been good. Prices are steady, however. Metal was quoted between $83 and $84 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Buying interest has increased at the recently established lower selling level. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 70c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High .. Oct.	6, 1948—77½c.	Oct. 4, 1948—47d.
Low .. Nov.	29, 1948—70c.	Nov. 30, 1948—42⅛d.

Zinc—Total production of slab zinc, all grades, was 71,195 tons in November, according to the American Zinc Institute. In October output registered 70,716 tons. The highest monthly production in 1948 was 74,322 tons recorded in March; the low was in September at 64,721 tons. Domestic shipments in November amounted to 66,211 tons, export and drawback was 3,636 tons, government account 26,295 tons, making a total of 96,142 tons, compared with 67,402 tons in the preceding month. Stocks on November 30 were down to 19,484 tons, the lowest recorded in recent years. Stocks on October 31 were 44,431 tons. Unfilled orders at the end of November were 43,788 tons, against 48,130 tons on October 31. Daily average production in November was 2,373 tons, compared with 2,281 tons in October. The daily average production for 1947 was 2,323 tons.

Domestic slab zinc consumption decreased 13 percent in July to the lowest monthly total since September, 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. All industry groups reported moderate decreases in the use of slab zinc but rolling mills were outstanding with a decline of 34 percent in their total consumption of zinc. Receipts of slab zinc at consumers' plants decreased 6 percent below the June figure thus continuing the general decline in evidence since March, 1948.

Secondary slab zinc production at eight operating secondary redistillation plants totaled 2,433 tons, including 464 tons of intermediate, 871 tons of brass special and 1,098 tons of prime western. Production of brass special and prime western grades increased but output of intermediate grade declined. In addition to stocks held at producers' and consumers' plants, 8,813 tons of slab zinc were in transit to consumers, a 4 percent decrease from the June total. Of the total in transit 44 percent was in the form of special high grade and 32 percent was prime western grade.

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Chemical Output Workers Reported Higher in Sept.

Estimated number of production workers in the chemicals and related products industries in September, 1948, as compared with the number in August, and with those in September, 1947, was reported last week by bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor as follows:—

	1948		1947
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ammunition, small arms	7,500	7,500	7,000
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	210,900	211,200	204,300
Compressed and liquefied gases	9,800	10,100	9,900
Cottonseed oil	23,400	14,300	18,300
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	64,200	63,900	67,100
Explosives and safety fuses	27,600	27,800	23,700
Fertilizers	28,900	26,900	29,300
Fireworks	2,900	2,800	2,500
Paints, varnishes and colors	49,100	49,700	47,300
Perfumes, cosmetics	12,300	12,300	12,600
Rayon, allied products	63,700	64,900	62,100
Soap	27,100	25,200	24,700
Total	597,000	586,000	576,000

Department of Labor indexes for production-worker payrolls for chemicals and related products industries during the same periods (1939 average=100) follow:—

	1948		1947
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ammunition, small arms	411.2	403.1	381.4
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	641.6	629.1	552.3
Compressed and liquefied gases	513.9	512.0	455.3
Cottonseed oil	459.3	261.7	315.8
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	491.1	485.3	484.7
Explosives and safety fuses	793.0	793.3	603.2
Fertilizers	441.3	410.1	429.1
Fireworks	630.3	640.1	577.7
Paints, varnishes and colors	341.6	345.1	309.3
Perfumes, cosmetics	240.4	237.4	221.2
Rayon, allied products	297.5	302.7	259.9
Soap	403.7	363.5	351.6

British Publications List Available From OTS

A special list of recent scientific and technical publications of British government agencies has just been compiled by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, and is available to the public without charge.

Items listed include studies on the use of aluminum and aluminum alloys for food machinery; the characteristics of pulverized coal; standards for hearing aids and audiometers; flameproof testing methods; a description of the manufacture of hand-blown glassware; and a handbook on vegetable dehydration.

Particularly noteworthy among British government publications, OTS pointed out, are the reports of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which carries on a wide program for technical development in close cooperation with British industry. A copy of the free list on recent British government scientific and technical publications may be obtained by addressing the Reference Service, Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Caustic Soda Produced From Seawater in Japan

To help relieve the serious shortage of caustic soda in Japan, the Teikoku Rayon Company is conducting research on production of this material by direct electrolysis of seawater. Eight small electrolysers installed at the company's Iwakuni mill, Yamaguchi prefecture, are producing about 15 kilograms daily of 99.8 percent pure caustic.

The alkali is recovered at 15 percent to 20 percent concentration; chlorine and bromine are obtained as coproducts.

The total output of caustic soda in Japan was 10,693 metric tons in July, increasing from 8,217 tons in June. The output in July, 1947, was 4,817 tons.

Calcium Chloride Effects On Portland Cement Told

The Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has published a new semitechnical booklet which reports the effects of adding measured quantities of calcium chloride to portland cement mixes.

The booklet contains tables, graphs and charts covering setting time, early strength, curing, slump, density, surface wear, shrinkage and ultimate strength. It also shows the effects of varying temperatures and cold weather, and the results with special comments. Copies may be obtained from the Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York 6, N. Y.

Formaldehyde Output Increase Planned by Brazilian Company

A formaldehyde plant now being built in Parana, Brazil, by Alba S. A., Adhesivos & Laticinios Brasil-America is expected to produce about 250 metric tons per month, according to a recent report from the United States vice-consul at Sao Paulo. Installation of machinery in the plant was started in October, and production is scheduled to start in February. Current Brazilian consumption of formaldehyde is about 400 tons per year, the report adds, and 1947 imports amounted to 334 tons, all of which was shipped from the United States.

Hercules Advances Three In Cellulose Products Dept.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed J. B. Wiesel assistant to the general manager of its cellulose products department. Carl W. Eurenius has succeeded Mr. Wiesel as the department's director of sales, and A. R. Olsen has been named manager of plastics promotion.

Mr. Wiesel joined the company thirty-three years ago and has been director of sales of the cellulose products department since 1930. Mr. Eurenius joined the organization in 1942 and was engaged in technical sales and service work until 1946, when he became manager of the sales service division.

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Mexico Revises Export Duties on Many Products

The government of Mexico has revised its export duty rates on a long list of commodities. Included on the list are the following revised specific and ad valorem duties:—

	Specific	Ad valorem (percent)
Copper ore	Exempt	1.75
Lead ore	Exempt	1.90
Antimony ore	Exempt	3
Manganese ores, over 45 percent content	Exempt	5
Copper concentrates	Exempt	1.70
Molybdenum concentrates	Exempt	5.50
Lead concentrates	Exempt	1.85
Zinc concentrates	Exempt	2.75
Other mineral concentrates	Exempt	5
Cadmium concentrates	Exempt	5
Vanadium oxide	Exempt	5
Antimony concentrates	Exempt	3
Manganese concentrates, over 50 percent content	Exempt	5
Amorphous graphite	Exempt	5
Crystallized graphite	Exempt	5
Oleomargarin	.01	1
Arsenic oxide, white	Exempt	1
Arsenic oxide, black	Exempt	1
Refined copper	Exempt	2.50
Electrolytic copper	Exempt	2.50
Copper bars, impure	Exempt	2.50
Tin ingots	Exempt	2.50
Antimonial lead bars	Exempt	2.50
Refined lead	Exempt	2.50
Lead in bars, impure	Exempt	1.85
Refined zinc	Exempt	2.50
Zinc in bars, impure	Exempt	2.50
Zinc in powder	Exempt	2
Refined antimony	Exempt	2.50
Antimony in bars, impure	Exempt	2.50
Bismuth in bars, impure	Exempt	2.50

Mysore Minister to Make Purchases in United States

H. C. Dasappa, minister for industries and finance of the government of Mysore, India, is currently visiting the United States with a view towards increasing exports of Mysore sandalwood oil and possibly to purchase equipment for new industries in the state.

It is understood that the industrialization program of the state includes the expansion of the productive capacity of existing fertilizer plants and the establishment of new factories for production of cycles, rayon goods, aluminumware and other goods. In addition Mr. Dasappa is to purchase complete plants for sugar and steel manufacture, and he will give some thought to the iron, steel, glass and paper industries.

While in this country Mr. Dasappa may be reached through the Indian Embassy, 2107 Massachusetts avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

Poland, Turkey Sign Trade Pact

Under a one-year trade agreement, which began August, 1948, Turkey will receive from Poland chemical products, including arsenic, zinc white, sodium bichromate, nitric acid, and ammonium carbonate. Turkey will export beeswax and medicinal plants to Poland.

Stauffer Chemical Issues Catalog

The Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has issued a new 108 page catalog, which includes complete descriptions of all the company's chemicals. Also included are baume tables, dilution formulas, equivalents, general data and miscellaneous tables for ready reference. Copies may be obtained from the company at 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

CMRA Told Defects

—*Continued from page 5*

termed the second danger, a deliberate attempt by the communists everywhere, acting in concert with one another, to paralyze our still free civilization, a potential threat of even greater magnitude.

In an earlier luncheon address Dr. L. G. Cork, head of the chemistry branch of the Canadian atomic energy project reviewed the early work on radioactivity and atomic fission at McGill University in Montreal and discussed the developments which led to Canada's present atomic research program.

The development of iron ore production in Newfoundland-Labrador and New Quebec areas and the effect on the economy of Canada was discussed by W. H. Durrell, general manager of the Labrador Mining & Exploration Company, Ltd., during the afternoon session. Mr. Durrell stated that the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway is essential to the success of the Labrador project which is expected to provide an annual production of 10,000,000 long tons of iron ore. As a result of this project, he said, it is quite within the realm of probability that a steel industry will eventually be established on the St. Lawrence.

D. Walkington, manager of the chemicals group of Canadian Industries, Ltd., discussed chemical market research in Canada in an address presented during the afternoon session. Differences in techniques, difficulties and advantages of chemical manufacture in Canada were stressed. H. A. Wood, commissioner of development for Canadian National Railways, spoke on the application of transportation cost studies to industrial plant location.

Two recently completed plants in Toronto, Canadian Industries Ltd. and Victory Mills, Ltd., were hosts to members of CMRA and their guests during the morning session.

Du Pont Appoints Gordon

—*Continued from page 5*

ment section, succeeds Mr. Thatcher in the industrial development and service section, and Charles J. Krister, formerly marketing and field development supervisor, succeeds Mr. Nylen in the agricultural product development section.

Dr. Gordon joined the du Pont organization in 1933 as a chemist at the experimental station in Wilmington. In 1937 he was transferred to the Grasselli chemicals department as a technologist in the specialty sales section. In 1943 he was appointed assistant manager of specialty sales and in 1944 was named sales manager of agricultural chemicals.

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Chemists Club Has Semicentenary Party

More than 200 members of the Chemists Club of New York gathered for the dinner party and supplementary events with which the club celebrated its fiftieth birthday December 9. The souvenir of the occasion was a history of the club prepared by D. D. Berolzheimer.

President F. E. Barrows opened the after-dinner ceremony with a brief statement and turned over the affair to Prof. Marston T. Bogert, charter member No. 1, who officiated as master of ceremonies. In his nostalgic reminiscing, Professor Bogert stressed the friendliness of the club. He was followed by Dr. M. C. Whitaker, who came in during the second decade, but who, as an assistant to Dr. Charles F. Chandler had had a busy part in the establishment of the club. He related the story interestingly.

There was a particular measure of nostalgia in the reminiscing of K. G. Mackenzie about the days before the club had become so largely a lunching place. Wallace P. Cohoe presented the fact that the growth of the club was progressively emphasizing the necessity of its getting larger quarters. There was a general sentiment that New York should have a real chemists' center. The future of 1998 was fathomed from a 49-cent crystal ball by Robert L. Taylor. He saw the club in new quarters, bigger and better in all the ways now apparently needed.

Warren-Douglas Chemical Marks Third Anniversary

The Warren-Douglas Chemical Company, Omaha, Neb., recently celebrated its third anniversary at a sales meeting, followed by a party for its entire organization. Since its inception, the company has established branch offices at Wichita, Kans., under the direction of A. R. Kuntzelman, and at Des Moines, Ia., under Styne Larson. Officers of the company are:—president, H. D. Warren; vice-president, D. A. Douglas, and secretary, N. W. Boyer.

Egypt Fosters Chemical Industry

A committee of the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce and Industry has recommended additional government support for industries producing glycerin, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, and superphosphates. In addition to the granting of tariff protection, it has been recommended that exchange be made available for the purchase of machinery for replacements and extensions.

Fluorine Corrosion Data Published by Int. Nickel

The International Nickel Company, New York, has published a four page technical report on fluorine corrosion, written by W. R. Myers and W. B. DeLong, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The report discusses high temperature attack on metals by fluorine and by hydrogen fluoride, and the resistance of nickel, "Monel" and other materials to these corrosive agents at various temperatures. Copies may be obtained from the company at 67 Wall street, New York.

ACS Tulsa Section Elects

Dr. Wayne E. White, of the Ozark-Mahoning Company, Tulsa, Okla., has been elected chairman of the Tulsa section of the American Chemical Society. He will assume office on January 1, succeeding Dr. Paul H. Cardwell, chief chemist of Dowell, Inc., who was named section representative on the Society's national council.

J. L. Burkitt, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, was named vice-chairman and Dr. Alfred Steitz, jr., Stanolind Gas & Oil Company, secretary; Dr. David D. Hartley, Mid-Continent Petroleum, was re-elected treasurer, and R. W. Provine, assistant chief chemist of Mid-Continent, was named alternate councilor.

Wyandotte Promotes Two

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation's research division has made the following personnel changes:—William F. Waldeck and Harold R. Suter, formerly chemical Engineering supervisor and assistant to the vice-president—research, respectively, have been promoted to associate directors of research. Frederick Smith has been appointed chemical engineering supervisor. Howard W. Pearsall, former chemistry instructor at Wayne University, has been appointed head of the department of technical information.

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Phosphate Rock Processing Expanding in West

The new contact-process sulphuric acid plant of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, now in course of installation, together with additional benefication facilities for phosphate rock at Anaconda, Mont., is expected to increase the company's production of 53-percent phosphoric acid from 5,500 tons a year to 19,000 tons and that of superphosphate from 60,000 tons to 100,000 tons. The plant will have a daily capacity of 150 tons of 100-percent sulphuric acid.

Gates Brothers, Inc., Wendell, Idaho, is reported to be constructing a superphosphate unit which is expected to be producing 300 tons a day early next year. Phosphate rock will be obtained from Montpelier and Paris, Idaho, and Lakestown, Utah.

Bemis Bro. Names Powell To New Memphis Sales Post

Bemis Brothers Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed W. F. Powell assistant sales manager of its Memphis, Tenn., plant. Mr. Powell joined the company as an office boy in Memphis in 1921. He subsequently transferred to the order department, and later to the accounting department, where he served as accountant and credit manager for thirteen years. He transferred to the sales department in 1947.

Goldberg Opens Pesticide Advisory Service Offices

Melvin Goldberg has established a pesticide advisory service, specializing in sales of chemicals to the insecticide, fungicide, herbicide and related fields, at 37 Wall street, New York. Mr. Goldberg was formerly associated with the Geigy Company, and during the war was chief of the insecticide and fungicide unit of the chemicals division of the War Production Board. The telephone number at his new office is Bowling Green 9-4768.

Superphosphate Purchase

—Continued from page 4

Hattiesburg, Miss., at $19.50; and 19 percent grade, 600 tons from Norfolk, Va., at $19.

Adair & McCarthy Brothers, 20 percent grade, 2,000 tons from East Point, Ga., at $19.40.

Baugh & Sons Company, 20 percent grade, 6,000 tons from Baltimore, Md., at $19.50.

Armour Fertilizer Works, 19 percent grade, 4,600 tons from Atlanta, Ga., at $20.70; 10,000 tons from Albany, Ga., at $19.70; 4,000 tons from Columbus, Ga., at $20.70; and 18 percent grade, 4,500 tons from Jacksonville, Fla., at $18.

Alabama Warehouse Company, 18 percent grade, 2,000 tons from Troy, Ala., at $18.

Cotton State Fertilizer Company, 20 percent grade, 4,500 tons from Macon, Ga., at $18.40.

Capital Fertilizer Company, 20 percent grade, 3,600 tons from Montgomery, Ala., at $21.50.

Central Chemical Corporation, 18 percent grade, 1,200 tons from Pleasant Hill, Va., at $23.10, 0.5 percent, thirty days; and 20 percent grade, 15,000 tons from Hagerstown, Md., at $19.80.

Davison Chemical Corporation, 20 percent grade, 15,000 tons from Curtis Bay, Md., at $19.70.

Ellis Chemical Corporation, 20 percent grade, 5,600 tons from Jeffersonville, Ind., at $23.30.

Empire State Chemical Company, 20 percent grade, 10,000 tons from Athens, Ga., at $19.35.

Gulfport Fertilizer Company, 19 percent grade, 2,400 tons from Gulfport, Miss., at $19.70.

Georgia Fertilizer Company, 20 percent grade, 12,000 tons from Valdosta, Ga., at $18.50.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, 20 percent grade, 27,000 tons at $19 from any of the following delivery points—East Point, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Columbus, Ga.; Hartsville, Ala.; Spartansburg, Ala.; Florence, Ala.; Tifton, Ga.; and Americus, Ga.

Kelly Weber & Co., 20 percent grade, 2,000 tons from Westlake, La., at $24.

Mississippi Valley Superphosphate Company, 20 percent grade, 6,000 tons from Greenville, Miss., at $22.90.

Meridian Fertilizer Factory, 20 percent grade, 18,000 tons from Hattiesburg, Miss., at $19.50.

Mutual Fertilizer Company, 20 percent grade, 7,000 tons from Savannah, Ga., at $17.65.

Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Company, 20 percent grade, 5,500 tons from Charleston, S. C., at $20.60.

A. S. Pringle & Co., 20 percent grade, 15,000 tons from Charleston, S. C., at $16.45.

Pelham Phosphate Company, 19 percent grade, 12,000 tons from Pelham, Ga., at $16.70.

Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company, 20 percent grade, 8,000 tons from Savannah, Ga., at $17.75.

Smith Douglas Company, 20 percent grade, 2,000 tons from Norfolk, Va., at $19.75.

Summers Fertilizer Company, 20 percent grade, 16,000 tons from Baltimore at $20.45.

Standard Chemical Company, 20 percent grade, 12,000 tons from Troy, Ala., at $18.50.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, 20 percent grade, 20,000 tons from Curtis Bay, Md., at $19.65.

C. O. Smith Guano Company, 20 percent grade, 7,500 tons from Moultrie, Ga., at $17.65.

Thurston Chemical Company, 20 percent grade, 10,000 tons from Atlas, Mo., at $22.71; and 10,000 tons from Tulsa, Okla., at $22.60.

U. S. Phosphate Products Division, Tennessee Corporation, 20 percent grade, 18,000 tons from East Tampa, Fla., at $17.25.

I. P. Thomas & Sons Company, 20 percent grade, 7,000 tons from Paulsboro, N. J., at $21.50.

Tennessee Corporation, 20 percent grade, 4,000 tons from East Point, Ga., at $18.50; 2,000 tons from New Albany, Ind., at $27.05; and 18 percent grade, 10,500 tons from Rockland, Ohio, at $24.35.

Reliance Fertilizer Company, 18 percent grade, 1,000 tons from Savannah, Ga., at $18.50.

Wilson & Toomer, 20 percent grade, 8,000 tons from Jacksonville, Fla., or Cottondale, Fla., at $18.

Arkansas Fertilizer Company, 20 percent grade, 10,000 tons from North Little Rock, Ark., at $24.50.

Roanoke Guano Company, 19 percent grade, 3,000 tons from Roanoke, Ala., at $20.90.

Swift & Co., 1,200 tons of either 18, 19 or 20 percent grade at $18.80, $19.80 and $20.80, respectively, from Money Point, Va.

Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer Company, 20 percent grade, 7,000 tons from Savannah, Ga., at $17.50, 0.5 percent, thirty days.

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RUST PREVENTION Phosphoric Acid — To form a permanent rust proof coating on iron and steel products.	**OIL ADDITIVES** Alkyl Phosphates — To improve the properties of lubricating oils and greases.	**ASTRINGENTS** Aluminum Phosphates — For preparation of anti-perspirants and deodorants.	**CLEANING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Effective detergent in both commercial and household cleaners.	**PLANT FOODS** Take-Hold — Provides nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash in transplanting.
CLEANING Trisodium Phosphate — To remove oil and grease from metal parts and equipment.	**MUD CONDITIONERS** Sodium Phosphates — To control the viscosity of oil drilling fluids.	**REAGENTS** Phosphoric Acid — In the manufacture of penicillin.	**BAR SOAPS** Sodium Tripolyphosphate — Superior soap builder which improves washing effectiveness.	**INSECTICIDES** Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate — For sprays and dusts to control aphids, mites and other insects.
ALLOYS Phosphorus — Manufacture of phosphor-bronze.	**REFINING KEROSENE** Phosphoric Acid — Removal of gum forming constituents.	**POLISHING AGENTS** Calcium Phosphates — Non-scratching dentifrice polishing agent.	**SOAP POWDERS** Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate — To prevent soap curd formation and increase sudsing power.	**LEATHER TANNING** Sodium Formate — Increases tannage speed in chrome tanning.
FINISHING Phosphoric Acid — Forms a permanent bond with metal and a base for primer coat.	**PURIFYING GASOLINE** Tripotassium Phosphate — Removes sulphur compounds.	**MINERALS** Dicalcium Phosphate — Provides calcium for therapeutic purposes.	**LIQUID SOAPS** Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate — Produces a clear liquid soap with high sudsing power.	**PAINT-VARNISH** Oxalic Acid — For bleaching floors and wood.
SHEET STEEL Ferrophosphorus — Prevents steel sheets from sticking when rolled in bundles.	**MUD WEIGHTING** Ferrophosphorus — To increase the specific gravity of oil drilling fluids.	**ANTACID** Tricalcium Phosphate — Medicinal preparations to control excess acidity.	**SCOURING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Supplements abrasive component in cutting grease.	**PLASTICS** Phosphoric Anhydride — In the manufacture of hard, transparent resins.
POLISHING Phosphoric Acid — Electropolishing of stainless steel.	**CATALYSTS** Phosphoric Acid — Preparation of catalysts for production of high octane gasoline.	**CHLORINATING** Phosphorus Oxychloride — In the manufacture of sulfa drugs and atabrin.	**WASHING COMPOUNDS** Sodium Phosphates — Softens water and improves washing effectiveness of soap.	**PULP-PAPER** Ammonium Phosphates — Provides the most effective method of flame proofing.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Continual shortage of stocks and an active demand mostly from the feed trade were factors primarily responsible for an advance in the price of raw bone meal last week. According to reports from Chicago, the recovery of packing-house byproducts is not on a very elaborate scale at the present time and higher prices in the South American market have restricted importations from that supply source. Dried blood was priced higher on follow-up purchases for the feed trade. Tankage remained firm with no apparent pressure to increase offerings at the late price advance. Some producers advanced the price of hoof meal but no sales were recorded. North Carolina continued to quote firm on menhaden meal, but without price change. Los Angeles named a lower price for sardine meal. Lower prices have been named for DDT.

Coke-oven ammonium sulphate revealed no significant change from its former tight supply position. With production under contract for the fertilizer season it looks as though short stocks will prevail indefinitely. Ammonium nitrate experienced more demand than supply and so did nitrate solutions. Canadian production of ammonium nitrate has shown improvement and it appeared as though a normal output might be restored in the near future. Superphosphate is meeting requirements and is in better shape than any of the basic fertilizer materials. Shipments of sodium nitrate are moving out on schedule from Chilean supply sources. Calcium cyanamide was firm at the late advance with demand exceeding supply by a wide margin.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Available stocks definitely short, with production of coke-oven sulphate heavily under contract for the fertilizer season. The fact that demand is holding at a level considerably in excess of supply suggests a tight supply condition indefinitely.

Bone Meal—Buyers have continued to experience difficulty in securing prompt shipments, as producers have their output under control. Raw bone meal 4½ percent ammonia and 50 percent phosphate was priced higher at $65 per ton Chicago, works. Other grades were decidedly firm but unchanged.

Dried Blood—Priced higher on a follow up of buying for feed uses. Sales in New York were reported at $10 per unit of ammonia and at $9.50 in Chicago. Offerings were limited at the close of the week.

Fish Meal—Menhaden meal was firm and unchanged at the late advance in prices at North Carolina points. Scrap was also firm and unchanged. California sardine meal 65 percent was priced lower at $146.25 per ton, Los Angeles.

Hoof Meal—Relatively quiet at present. Last sale reported in Chicago was at $7 per unit of ammonia. According to reports from the West, some producers are now asking $8.

Sodium Nitrate—Settlement of the longshoremen's strike on the east and west coasts has cleared the way for prompt ship dischargements of nitrate from Chile. It was stated that only one cargo was held up on the Pacific coast. Shipments from Chile are moving on time, while demand has been sustained at a level considerably in excess of the available supply.

Tankage—Prices have held at the recent advance, with no great amount of material changing hands. New York named $10 per unit of ammonia, and Chicago $9.50.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—According to trade reports some improvement in domestic demand is developing. Production is meeting requirements of acidulators, and the general market shows an even state of balance. It was stated there are relatively few shipment cancellations, and these have been confined mostly to areas where a sulphuric acid shortage has been brought about by labor difficulties.

Superphosphate—Shipments to mixers have continued fair and of better dimensions than a month ago, but could increase. The shortage of nitrogen has aggravated mixing operations and restrained the movement of superphosphate. Meanwhile, demand for mixed goods has been increasing, particularly from the middlewest. No 1949 prices for mixed fertilizer have been announced to date.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, raw, 4½ percent ammonia, Chicago, $5 per ton.
Dried blood, New York, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

DDT, carlots, 2c. per lb.
Sardine meal, Los Angeles, $3.25 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	72.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Potashes

Domestic production is being shipped as rapidly as made to mixers and other contract consumers, and demand has shown no indication of easement. Requirements have been fed entirely from output as there are no additional stocks available at this time. It was stated that producers are holding shipments flush with contract schedules, the movement being facilitated during the last quarter by sufficient boxcars, which is quite the reverse from other years over this period. It is expected that some French muriate will reach here during the month. Potash production in Germany is said to be increasing, and that more of this material will be distributed this season than at any time since the war.

Canada obtains most of its supplies of potassium sulfate from the United States, and a possible shortage is causing anxiety among the Dominion's tobacco growers. The latter were scheduled to meet recently with representatives of fertilizer companies to discuss the situation.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Price of fish meal dropped here this week, but blood meal was increased. All nitrogenous materials are short, but other chemicals are in plentiful supply. Demand has been fair. Ruling prices:—Ammonium nitrate, $75.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16 20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51 in bags. Canadian material $51.60 in bags, $49.60 in bulk. Blood meal, $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 per ton for steamed 1 x 30 meal. Fish meal, $146.25 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags. $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Numerous insecticides are being examined intensely now as potential replacements for DDT as fly killers by scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of them are newly discovered. The list includes no less than 21 analogs of DDT and 19 other closely related materials, as well as the readily available benzene hexachloride, chlorinated camphene, and chlordane.

Of all materials tested by the entomologists of the Department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, several continue to kill flies and mosquitoes for as long as several weeks or months. Methoxychlor, an analog of DDT, is the most effective and long-lasting. Methoxychlor compares favorably with DDT, and is more effective to flies than to mosquitoes.

Methoxychlor, chlordane, or benzene hexachloride, may be the insecticides used by some of the public next summer in areas where DDT fails to give satisfactory fly control. Present indications are that these materials can be used to kill flies which are not knocked out by DDT.

DDT—September's production was at the highest monthly level recorded since April. The total amounted to 834,418 pounds, compared with 720,769 in August. As a result of a decrease in the cost of certain materials that are used to make DDT, prices of carlots have been reduced to 32c. per pound.

Nicotine Sulphate—Priced to dealers in 50-pound drums at $53.65 works or at warehouse stockpoints, freight prepaid on two 50-pound drums. Ten-pound lots packed in 6 tins per case $11.80 per case, works or warehouse stockpoints, freight

o,o'-Diethy lorthoparanitrophenylthiophosphate—This new insecticide, marketed under various trade names such as Paraniron and Thiophos, is coming into con-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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siderable widespread usage and is claimed to be particularly effective. It's price schedule was recently advanced by a major producer to levels of $2.50 per pound in carlots and $2.55 per pound in less than carlot quantities.

Sulphur and Pyrites

September mine shipments of native sulphur were placed at 409,993 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. In August, total shipments amounted to 445,975. Shipments for nine months ending September 30, 1948, totaled 3,679,366 long tons, against 3,613,150 for the corresponding period in 1947. Apparent sales for the nine months' period in 1948 were 3,681,876 long tons, compared with 3,541,019 for the same time last year. Importations of Spanish pyrites have come in rather slowly during the last quarter. The price is unchanged at $8 per ton, f.a.s. Atlantic ports.

NAIDM Probes Recent Failures of DDT

—*Continued from page 5*

in others there was not a strict adherence to general rules of sanitation.

Although admitting that the department's investigations revealed that flies do develop resistance to DDT, Dr. Knipling emphasized that the fly population of the places studied was still only 25 percent of what it had been before the application of DDT.

USDA Position for 1949

The speaker declared that the department's position for 1949 will be that although DDT failed in many situations, it was also used successfully in many others, and for that reason the agency will continue to recommend it. He said that sanitation and proper application of the insecticide will be emphasized. There will be no outright recommendation for use of substitute insecticides, he stated, but the department will suggest experiments with other chemicals, such as chlordane and benzene hexachloride.

Dr. Weed told of various barns in Dutchess County, N. Y., which were treated by residual spraying from 1945 through 1948. The treatments were effective, he said, until this year, when the flies developed resistance. DDT coatings are just not working, he said. In answer to a question from the floor, Dr. Weed said that the problem this year was met by the use of contact sprays.

To most of the questions put to him, Dr. Knipling admitted he had no firm answer and reiterated that his department was continuing intensive research into the problem. He warned, however, that as the industry expands it must give grave consideration to the possibility that insects of all kinds may eventually develop resistance to each new chemical as it is produced and extensively used.

The session closed with the adoption of a resolution introduced by Friar Thompson, of R. J. Prentiss & Co., New York, asking the association's marketing committees to obtain from the technical committees the best information available on the "resistance" problem and submit it to the members to enable them to develop better insecticides.

All Officers Reelected

All present officers of the association were reelected for another term. They are:—President, Gordon M. Baird, Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass.; first vice-president, L. J. Oppenheimer, West Disinfecting Company, New York; second vice-president, C. L. Weirich, C. B. Dolge Company, Westport, Conn.; treasurer, John Powell, John Powell & Co., New York, and secretary, H. W. Hamilton, of the company of that name, New York.

Elected to the association's board of governors for a two-year term was Howard F. Williams, of the J. R. Watkins Company, Winona, Minn. Elected to three-year terms were J. L. Brenn, Huntington Laboratories, Huntington, Ind.; T. Carter Parkinson, McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., and R. T. Yates, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

President's Report

Mr. Baird, in his annual report, said he did not feel that the industry was getting as much business as it might, even under the conditions now existing. Any decline in sales during the past year or two is merely temporary, he added.

"There are those among us here," he said, "who have not hesitated to say that the household insecticide business is about dead. I strongly disagree with this. In my opinion, it is due to stage a strong comeback and in the not too distant future. But it will require greater effort and greater sales activity. The war days of easy selling are over; but I believe the business is there if we have the energy to go after it.

"In the case of other products made by our industry, I still feel that a far greater market could exist if we chose to develop it. Far wider consumption of disinfectants, of deodorant materials, of floor products could be built up. But it cannot be built up if we sit back and say that business is bad and let it go at that. I urge you to get on your horses and go out after more business for the products which we all make and sell.

"Greater volume for each of us will benefit all of us; and we can get that greater volume if we all go out and fight for it. As I said before, the days of easy selling are over; so, let us recognize that prefations. They have cooperated on many

Dr. H.W. Hamilton
Reelected Secretary

of the individual rough spots. Hours have been spent trying to coordinate their work with that of the various states."

Dr. Hamilton reported that efforts are being made to cooperate with all law enforcement officials of the states and territories as well as Federal. They are all individually most cooperative and helpful, he said.

"There is noted, however," Dr. Hamilton declared, "a growing tendency for these men as a group to rather ignore our well-founded recommendations. We have three main points of difference: declaration of ingredients, fees, and registrations under protest.
fact and all get in the fight to make the world use more of ourt products."

Secretary's Report

Dr. Hamilton, in his report, urged members to give particular attention to the legislative bulletins put out by the association. Association representatives, he said, put up the best fight they can against undesirable laws, but they must have the active support of all members, individually.

"The cooperation of every individual man and woman connected with the enforcement of the new Federal insecticide law has been splendid," according to Dr. Hamilton. "Patiently and persistently they have explained the new law and its inter-

"Ingredient statements on a household package are of little importance to the consumer. The manufacturer and competitors only are interested. Performance is the real test. On this subject of importance, the manufacturer is always responsible for the final results of using a product, and must give proper directions. There is no reason why ingredients cannot be placed on products used in large volume if it is so desired to do so, especially when highly toxic properties are present.

NAIOM Recommendations Ignored

"Our recommendations on ingredient statement requirements for household and industrial products, which might be called the general recommendations of our industry, are now being quite generally ignored. This is a difficult situation. It creates discord which could and should be avoided. We cannot allow dictatorial powers to be legislated into the hands of one or two men. We have a right as individual companies to our trade secrets. While we may be able to pay registration fees, and add the cost to our products, we must protest this practice as creating an expensive nuisance without worth to officials or consumers. In most states it will not pay for the paper work alone to say nothing of policing, analytical checks and development."

Dr. Hamilton paid tribute to New York State where there is no discrimination against any manufacturer, he said, and where there is no registration and no fee. New York's law, he said, is a good one and one that is enforced, and it adequately protects all the people of the state.

Lt. Col. C. A. Shaunesey, of the Department of the Army's New York Quarter-

master purchasing office, discussed the Quartermaster's industrial mobilization program and outlined the organization for industrial mobilization within the National Military Establishment. Touching specifically on the insecticide and disinfectant industry he mentioned some of the quantities produced by the industry during the past war.

"Your industry produced approximately 60,000,000 pounds of various types of insecticides," Col. Shaunesey stated. "You also produced approximately fifty gallons of compound germicidal rinse; 3,500,000 pounds of methyl bromide; about 17,000,000 pounds of larvicide DDT powder, and nearly 2,000,000 gallons of insect repellent.

"The specification for liquid insecticide finished spray has been revised and rewritten. Three types of formulation are specified. All contain 3 percent DDT but differ in knockdown agents. Among the other items being investigated is the evaluation of parathion, chlordane, benzene hexachloride and DDT as fumigants against houseflies. At the present time, parathion appears to be the best. We are conducting screening tests for compounds effective against ticks, both insecticides and repellents. We are trying to develop a 90 percent DDT water dispersible powder and research is continuing on rodenticide compounds."

Col. Shaunesey concluded by stating that the Quartermaster urgently needs the cooperation and assistance of the industry in developing realistic industrial mobilization plans which can be put into effect on very short notice in the event of an emergency. He urged the association members to visit his offices in New York and inspect the sample room at 111 East 16th street.

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

Dr. Herman A. Shelanski, of the Industrial Toxicology Laboratories, Philadelphia, reported on a study of the physiological action of several quaternary ammonium compounds on laboratory animals and human beings. The following quaternary ammonium compounds were used in the study:—Alkyl (C_8H_{17} to $C_{18}H_{37}$) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides, alkenyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium bromide, lauryl isoquinolinium bromide, and alkyl (C_8H_{17} to $C_{18}H_{37}$) dimethyl 3,4-dichlorobenzyl ammonium chlorides.

Dr. Shelanski said that the four quaternary ammonium compounds studied show evidence of being toxic in high concentrations. There was no neurotoxic or hemotoxic effect observed, he said, although the materials may be considered as strong irritants which are capable of producing a hemorrhagic intestinal mucosa when administered orally in concentrated form. In dilute solutions they may be considered relatively non-toxic from the acute oral toxicity standpoint, he said, and in very low dosage forms these substances may be considered safe for intermittent use.

Laundry Sanitation

Dr. P. G. Bartlett, of the West Disinfecting Company, New York, described in detail laundry sanitation with quaternary ammonium compounds and said it is just one example of how the field of use for these newer type germicidal agents may be broadened. He also mentioned a few other potential applications where further study might prove profitable.

"First," he said, "a sanitizing wash for fruits and vegetables prior to quick freezing, or prior to shipment to market might prove of worth. In some cases, microorganisms may be responsible for loss in quality before the food product is frozen, or during shipment to market. Before quaternaries can be used extensively for such purposes, we need additional data on chronic toxicities or a method for insuring complete removal of the quaternary from the food product after the sanitizing wash.

"Secondly, some preliminary work has been done on the preparation of germicidal ice containing quaternary for use in refrigerated freight cars. This work was very promising, although here again more information on chronic toxicity of quaternaries is needed since quaternary solution comes directly in contact with food through melting of the ice.

Quaternaries Use in Hospitals

"Thirdly, it has been demonstrated that a very light film of oil on blankets cut down lint in the air in hospitals and thereby reduces cross infection since bacteria was carried out with the lint. The oiling is done in the hospital laundry by treating blankets with an oil emulsion. A combination of nonionic emulsifier and quaternary provides an emulsion that will break in the wash wheel allowing better oil deposition and at the same time will introduce some quaternary on to the blankets."

Dr. Bartlett concluded by stating that these and similar new applications for quaternaries may become more significant in the future than direct competition with the established products such as hypochlorites, coaltars and pine oil, which, he said, are generally effective as used but are somewhat more limited in the scope of their usefulness.

Household Spray Sales

The possibilities of expanded sales for household sprays were discussed by John Powell and Friar Thompson. Mr. Thompson declared that he believes the household insecticide manufacturers have been blind to the opportunities presented to them. There is an excellent future for the household spray business if the insecticide manufacturer will recognize this and modernize both his products and his methods of merchandising, he said.

Mr. Powell declared that now that many oil firms had gone out of the insecticide business there had been created an opportunity for smaller manufacturers. He called on the association members to go out and develop these opportunities. There is still substantial business in the industrial field for those who want to go after it, he said, but there is evidence all over that it is being neglected.

A paper prepared by Daniel Schoenholz

—Continued on page 68

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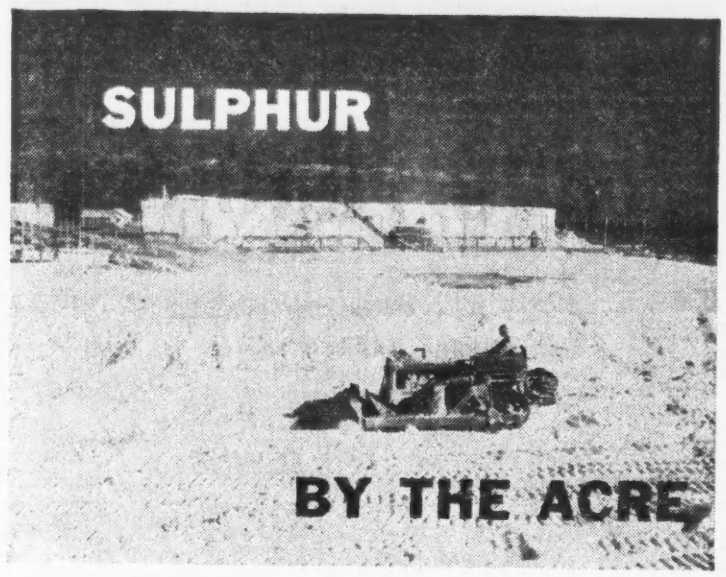

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals market was of limited volume last week. Prices were without change and were generally maintained at former levels. The price index was unchanged at 366.5, against 366.0 last month and 396.3, for the corresponding week last year.

Most of the consuming interest was noted in the chemical division as a result of the forthcoming price advance for 1949 contracts on sodium hydrosulphite and sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate, effective January 1 because of the higher cost of zinc. Bichromates contracts for next year also will be fractionally higher.

Buying interest in sizing materials lacked snap, being confined to small lots for actual needs. Little improvement was expected until after the turn of the year. Corn dextrin and starch continued in light demand at unchanged quotations. Trading in potato starch also was spotty and chiefly for prompt requirements. Tapioca flour remained steady, with consuming inquiry slow.

Conditions in the tanning materials market continued dull and featureless. Tanners remained practically out of the market for replacements, and were operating on good sized inventories said to average about six months' supply. Increasing pressure against leather prices have necessitated more cautious operations on the part of tanners, and reports from important tanning centers indicated that several plants have begun or are planning short work weeks until the situation has improved, according to the Department of Commerce. Virtually all types of leather production dropped slightly in October and early November from a year ago. Most shoe fancy and glove leathers were off. Trade estimates indicate that the slight increase in shoe production reported for earlier months has been practically wiped out by the smaller output during the past three months. The tanning trade recognizes that the rising costs of leather makes it possible for substitutes to come into the picture in greater volume and that leather has been replaced by other materials during this year more than ever before.

Consumption of sheep wool averaged 13,200,000 pounds, scoured basis, per week during September, 6 percent below the average for August, but 2 percent above the average for September last year. Apparel class wool accounted for 9,100,000 pounds and carpet class wool for 4,100,000 pounds.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consumers showed a good inquiry for early next year's requirements. Market was unchanged and steady. Limited supplies were maintained at current levels.

Bichromates—Conditions in this market remained firm. Steady demand against contracts continued to absorb the output. Active inquiry was reported for delivery during the first quarter of 1949 and contracts for sizable tonnage was booked at the higher schedule, effective January 1.

Sodium Acetate—Consumption continued to keep up to production levels. Deliveries were in good request against current contracts. Supply situation was tight.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Higher production costs have stiffened this market. Some makers have advanced schedules 2½c. per pound for spot delivery and on contracts for 1949 requirements. Other producers were expected to follow through before the end of the year. Spot deliveries ranged from 23c. to 27½c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate—Increased production costs have advanced quotations 2½c. per pound, effective January 1 for 1949 delivery in some quarters. Other producers were expected to raise price schedules before the end on the month. Quotations for spot stocks were held at 23½c. to 28½c. per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Sulphonated Oils—Demand was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Firmness in tallow and the advance in castor oil of ½c. per pound, have stiffened these sulphonated grades.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
366.5	366.5	366.0	396.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Buying interest was limited to small lots for actual needs. Supplies on spot were not heavy and well held at former levels.

Cochineal—Demand was confined to limited quantities for actual needs. Light stocks on the spot were maintained at current prices.

Madder—This market was quiet. Trading was confined to occasional small quantities for immediate needs.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consumers took good-sized lots of blood albumin against former orders. Inquiry for dried soluble blood has slackened. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Outside of a moderate demand for prompt delivery, this market was without new feature last week. Prices of all grades were unchanged and ruled steady.

Corn Starch—Quotations were maintained at current levels, despite the quiet demand. Consumers operated in a hand to mouth manner, limiting purchases to prompt delivery. Visible corn supply increased 5,250,000 bushels for the week ended December 4 to 36,332,000 bushels, against 10,974,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—This market remained steady, with demand fairly active, mainly for immediate delivery. Stocks were not heavy and were well held at former levels. Edible flake was quoted at $2.65 to $2.75 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was unchanged at $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, on spot, depending upon quantity and seller. Purchases of 3,116,210 pounds of dried whole eggs were reported by the Production and Marketing Administration in August, bringing the total to 10,570,956 pounds for July and August, 1948. Production of egg albumen was indicated at 142,000 pounds in October, compared with 84,000 pounds during the same month last year.

Egg Yolk—Consuming inquiry was fairly active for prompt delivery, and with supplies light, the market continued firm. Export inquiry was reported quite active. Scarcity of Chinese material on spot and the cancellations of shipments from China also stiffened the market. Prices were maintained at 96c. to $1.02 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Production of egg yolk in October totaled 30,000 pounds, against 69,000 pounds during the same period last year.

Potato Starch—Grinders in Maine raised quotations to 6c. to 6¼c. per pound, carlots, New York basis. Buying interest was slow and the market was more or less nominal. Supplies on the spot were unchanged at 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse. The 1949 potato crop will be supported at 60 percent of parity, compared with 90 percent this year, it was recently announced by the Department of Agriculture. The 1949 goal acreage is about one-tenth below that of this year. The crop this year yielded 204.5 bushels per acre, the third largest on record.

Sago Flour—There was little doing last week. Prices were unchanged and steady. Shipments were quoted at 8.40c. per pound, exdock, and small stocks on the spot were held at 8½c. to 8.65c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading lacked snap. Market was fairly steady at unchanged quotations. High grade was scarce and quoted nominally at 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound, according to quantity and seller. Mediums were unchanged, ranging from 8c. to 9½c. per pound, as to quality. Low grades were quoted at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consumers continued to show little interest in replacements. Market was dull and entirely nominal.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Supplies were reported liberal, and producers were offering for export. Quotations were without change.

Mangrove Bark—Business continued slow, despite a fairly active inquiry for shipment. Offers of exportable sizes for shipment were practically unavailable and quotations were unchanged and merely nominal.

Myrobalans—Liberal offers for shipment met with little response from tanners. With business inactive, quotations were unchanged and entirely nominal. Imports totaled 1,730 bags at New York last week for delivery on prior orders.

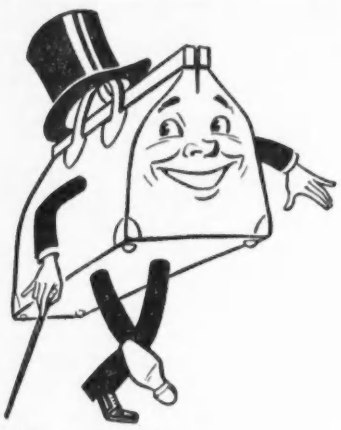
Quebracho Extract—Lack of official information concerning the devaluation of the Argentine peso kept this market unsettled. Buying interest continued at low ebb and offers for shipment were practically withdrawn pending the lowering of the peso. Recent reports from the Argentine stated that the value of the peso may be reduced to 4.01 to the American dollar, against the current rate of 3.35.

Valonia—This market was dull and featureless. Recent higher prices asked for shipment, because of the smaller crop this season, have not improved consuming inquiry and the market continued more or less nominal.

Wattle—Trading was reported inactive. Prices of all grades for shipment were unchanged and were held. Inquiry for forward delivery also was slow.

Industrial Rayon Names Bissinger Vice-President

The Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Frederick L. Bissinger vice-president in charge of research. Mr. Bissinger has been secretary of the company since 1945 and will continue to serve in that capacity until a successor is named. He has also been head of the organization's patent department since 1942.



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Atlas Publishes Brochure On Emulsifier Selection

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has published a seventy-five-page technical brochure on its emulsifiers and other surface active agents. Included in its pages is the first exposition of a new method of selecting emulsifiers for a given application. The new system will considerably reduce the time and labor required to choose a suitable emulsifier or emulsifiers for most of the common emulsification problems, the company claims.

The method is based on empirical "HLB" numbers representing the balance between hydrophilic and lipophilic portions of the emulsifier molecule. The first step in choosing emulsifiers by the Atlas method would be the selection of certain suitable classes of emulsifiers given in the book as applicable for oil-in-water emulsions or water-in-oil emulsions. For many types of emulsions, a table in the book makes specific recommendations of certain fatty acid classes.

Second step would be the preparation of preliminary emulsions using varying ratios of two emulsifiers from the most suitable class mentioned above. If necessary, such preliminary emulsions would be tried on several fatty acid classes of emulsifier. From this second step, the formulator can determine (a) the most favorable fatty acid, (b) the most favorable ratio of one emulsifier to another, and (c) the most promising "HLB" or hydrophile-lipophile balance, from (b). The most favorable HLB can be interpreted as a number by the Atlas system.

As a third step, the technologist refers to a complete tabulation of Atlas surface active agents, on a gate-fold pull-out insert. Through use of this table, the formulator can further narrow down his choice, usually to four or less than this number, of emulsifiers suitable to his problem, based on the HLB number, fatty acid derivation, solubilities in different mediums, specific gravity, melting point, etc., for each of these materials. From his predetermined most favorable HLB, from (b) above, he can numerically figure the approximate proper ratio of any combination of emulsifiers chosen.

Monsanto Introduces New Alkyl Aryl Wetting Agent

A new low-cost liquid wetting agent and detergent of the alkyl aryl sulfonate type has been introduced by the Monsanto Chemical Company. A pale lemon viscous fluid, it is sold under the trademark "Santomerse 30-X."

The product is especially designed to give quick and effective wetting at low unit cost, and will be of particular interest to the textile industry, according to W. R. Corey, assistant sales manager of the company's phosphate division.

"Santomerse 30-X" liquid wetting agent is recommended for wet processing of textiles and many other applications where surface tension reduction and quick wetting is desired. Its attractive color, viscosity and high detergent value also make it well suited for liquid cleaners, Mr. Corey said.

Mineral-Geologic Survey With Brazil Extended

The Department of State has announced that a cooperative minerological-geological survey program between the governments of Brazil and the United States has been extended for a ten-year period. The American Embassy at Rio de Janerio informed the department that the program, originally established in 1940, was extended by agreement between the embassy and the Brazilian Foreign Office on November 26, 1948.

The new agreement is to remain in effect for a period of ten years from the date of its entry into force, but it may be terminated by either of the governments on sixty days' written notice. The implementation of the agreement will be carried forward by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior on behalf of the government of the United States and by the Departmento Nacional da Producao Mineral of the Ministry of Agriculture of the government of the United States of Brazil.

Foote Mineral Executive Studying European Market

Gordon H. Chambers, vice-president of the Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, is currently on an extended trip to Scandinavia and western Europe for the purpose of contacting manufacturers and processors of lithium and other specialty minerals. In addition to establishing sales contacts, Mr. Chambers intends to investigate and report on technical advancements developed since the war.

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Appearance	Oily water-white liquid
Odor	Mild ester
Acidity (as Phthalic Acid)	0.01% by weight max.
Specific Gravity 20 20°C	1.047-1.049
Assay (ester content)	Minimum 99% by weight
Weight per gallon	Approximately 8.75 lb.

Containers: 50-55 gal. one-way steel barrels

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An excellent liquid solvent for vinyl resins, used in supported and unsupported vinyl sheeting and extruded vinyl products.

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Barrett

Coaltar Chemicals

There were a number of advances noted in the prices of coaltar intermediates during the past week. Basics, however, were firm and unchanged as to price.

Two producers made a number of changes in price which had been forecast during the previous week. Last week they were officially announced. These changes were for spot buying with both producers, and for contract after January 1 with one. Whether the basic materials would remain unchanged as to price for the balance of the year was still a matter of conjecture. Some producers felt that sudden rises in production costs might cause advances, but barring such events they thought prices might remain until January 1. There were no definite comments on what might happen after that date.

There was little change reported last week in the supply and demand situation. The basics were still somewhat tighter than the intermediates, but there were signs here and there that there was some easing. It was reported that there was a slight falling off in demand in some quarters but this was attributed to the fact that this was inventory-time, and it was expected that demand would pick up again after the first of the year.

Steel production last week was still at a high point. The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that the operating rate of companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry was scheduled at 100 percent. This was equivalent to 1,802,500 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,804,300 tons during the previous week, when output was slightly higher. It also compared to 1,710,000 tons one year ago, and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Production figures used in this market report are from the United States Tariff Commission.

Benzol—The market for this material was in a largely unchanged position during the period under review. There were no great supplies of the material reported to be on hand, although as a general thing, old, established customers were able to obtain enough of the item to satisfy their immediate wants. Demand for the material continued to be felt at a strong rate and the indications were that the demand would continue at the present rate for some time to come. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the past week and there were no indications that there were any planned for the immediate days to come, although there was some question in the industry as to just how long the current quotations might hold. Some sources felt there might be revisions after the first of the year.

Coaltar—The supply of this material last week was still not all that both buyers and sellers hoped it might be. Material available was not at particularly high levels and the buyers of the item in tank-car lots were reported to be having more difficulties in obtaining enough material than were the buyers in carload and less than carload quantities. There were no changes reported in the supply situation during the past week and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate future.

Creosote—Domestic production of this material throughout the year was at a generally high point, and coupled with this was the heavy importation of the item from abroad. These factors have served to put a great deal of the material on the market—more, in fact, than the buyers of the material have been able to absorb. A number of sellers have repeatedly stated that they were unable to move all of their material, although there was one who said it was in a fortunate position and was left with no overstocks.

It could be generally stated that the demand for the item was not at especially low levels, but the supply of it was so great that sellers were having difficulties in disposing of all their material. In some cases this situation was presenting a storage problem, for some handlers of the material were finding it difficult to obtain sufficient storage space for all of their goods. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the week. The range of quotations was still 16c. to 19½c. per gallon. The lower figure was established recently when some sellers dropped their price in the face of prevailing market conditions, although there were others who said that despite the condition of the market they intended to keep their quotations at 19½c. There was word, however, that some sellers were willing to shade their quotations when presented with orders of good size.

Cresol—Imported cresol during the past week was in a better position as to supply than was the domestic. Recent arrivals of the goods from abroad had helped place more of the material on the American market. The domestic goods was still a bit on the tight side in the face of a strong demand, and there were no indications of any considerable easing up in the immediate future. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the week and there were no indications that any were anticipated for the immediate days to come.

Cresylic Acid—June saw the highest production of the refined material during the first nine months of this year. During that period there were 2,742,977 pounds of the material made. The lowest production during the period was 1,617,458 pounds, which was the recorded output for the month of February. There were no price changes reported during the past week, although the industry was watching this material closely because of the recent drop in price of the goods in England. Just what the effect on both the imported and the domestic would be was something that buyers and sellers alike were interested in and which they were keeping an eye on for developments. Imported goods was at a high point as far as supply went, for recent arrivals had done much to boost the stocks on hand in this country. Many buyers were disinclined to take on any more of the imported material and those with goods on hand for re-sale were said to be waiting and hoping for an increase in demand which would take some of the material off their hands.

Demand for the domestic material was reported to be at a satisfactory level during the period under review. Stocks were said to be showing some signs of easing, but as yet the material was still not entirely free. There were no changes in price reported during the period under review and there were no indications that any were being planned for the immediate days to come.

Naphthalene—Both refined and crude naphthalene were reported to be easing up slightly as to supply during the past week. Neither was entirely free, but there were indications that the situation was showing some signs of improvement. There were no particular changes noted in the demand situation during the period under review. Prices were reportedly unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that there were any changes planned for the immediate future.

Phenol—Production of the technical and USP material was at its highest point during March, according to a report on the output of the material during the first nine months of the year. During March the production of this material

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, Cleve's, 4c. per lb.
Acid, gamma, 7c. per lb.
Acid, Neville and Winther's, 4c. per lb.
Alphanitrophthalene, 3c. per lb.
Benzidin base, 8c. per lb.
G salt, 4c. per lb.
Orthonitrotoluene, 1c. per lb.
Paranitrotoluene, 2¾c. per lb.
Sodium metanilate, 4c. per lb.
Sodium naphthionate, 5c. per lb.
Triphenylguanidin, 7c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
156.9	156.9	156.9	138.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended December 4 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,278,646
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,110,202
Benzol	gals.	4,172,426
Coaltar	gals.	15,478,355
Creosote oil	gals.	861,384
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,045,834
Phenol	lbs.	242,269
Toluol	gals.	834,485
Xylol	gals.	188,432

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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MBMC

Mono-tert-butyl-meta-cresol

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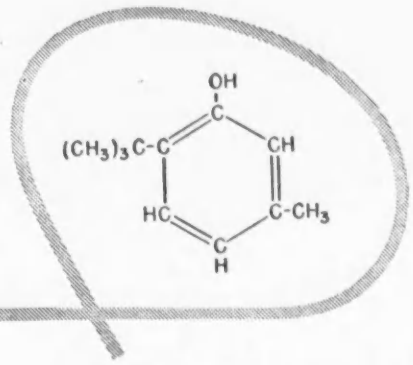

Mono-tert-butyl-meta-cresol is a clear, liquid alkylated phenol which solidifies at temperatures slightly below room temperature. In this compound, two of the normally reactive nuclear positions are unsubstituted and can enter into reactions typical of phenol.

MBMC is useful in the following fields:

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Physical Properties of pure MBMC

Form	Clear yellow liquid
Empirical Formula	$C_{11}H_{16}O$
Freezing Point	21.3° C
Boiling Point	244° C
Specific Gravity—80° C	0.922

Soluble in common organic solvents and aqueous potassium hydroxide.

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amounted to 26,862,527 pounds. July saw the lowest output. During that month output dipped to 15,177,809 pounds.

The technical material during the past week was in just about the same position as to supply and demand that it had been in for some time. There were some slight signs, however, that the USP material was easing up a bit. Increased output was said to be the principal factor for this improvement. Such easement as there was was not very considerable when examined against the demand situation, however, and in general the item was still considered a short one. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the period under review and there were no indications from producers that any were planned for the immediate future.

Pyridin—In general, the supply of this material was still short. There had been reports that there was some easing being noted in the supply of some material, particularly the denaturing grades, but when examined against the demand it was seen that the supply situation was still on the tight side. The pharmaceutical grades were reported to be definitely tight and there were no immediate indications that they would ease. Demand for the material was still strong and the indications were that it would continue that way for some time to come. There were no changes reported in the price schedules and there were no suggestions from producers that any were planned for the immediate future.

Solvent Naphtha — Pricewise, there were no revisions reported in the market for this material during the past week and there were no suggestions from producers that any were planned for the immediate days to come. The crude material was reported to be in a somewhat tight position as far as supply was concerned, while the demand for it continued at the strong rate that has been noted for some time. The refined, for some weeks past, had been reported easing a slight bit, but the improvement was not very considerable and the strong demand was still making it a relatively hard-to-get item.

Toluol—Production of this material by coke-oven operators reached its highest point in June, according to figures on output for the first nine months of the year. During that month the production amounted to 2,460,296 gallons. The lowest production was during the month of April, when output came to 1,959,596 gallons. Output from all other sources was at its highest during February, when the industry recorded a production of 5,561,714 gallons. The lowest production month was July, when the output amounted to only 2,458,053.

Prices for this material were reportedly unchanged during the period under review, although the industry was not sure how long quotations would hold. In some quarters it was felt that there might be revisions after the first of the year. Supplies were still reported to be on the tight side, although not so tight that established customers were not able to obtain enough of the material to take care of their immediate wants.

Xylol—June saw the highest production of this material from coaltar and petroleum sources of any month during the through-September period of this year. During June the output was reported to be 6,147,291 gallons. January production was the lowest. In that month the output was 3,517,549 gallons.

The interesting feature of this market during the past week was what might happen to the price schedules after the first of the year. No one seemed to have any definite information, although it was thought in some circles that the schedules might be revised. Meanwhile, prices held and supply and demand were largely unchanged. The material was not available in any great quantities but, as a general thing, buyers were able to obtain enough of it to fulfill their current needs. Demand was continuing at a fairly strong rate.

Intermediates

Acid, Cleve's—The price schedule of this material had been 61c. to 65c., but official announcement last week by one producer of price revisions brought the new schedule up to 65c. to 66c.

Acid, Gamma—The new price range for this product last week became $1.20 to $1.30 when producers advanced their quotations along with a number of other intermediates.

Acid, J—The low side of the range for this item remained at $2.64 during the past week, but the high side advanced from $2.66 to $2.87.

Acid, Neville and Winther's—The high

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side of the range, which was 88c., became the low side last week, as one producer announced revisions in its price schedule. The high side of the range advanced to 91c.

Acid, S—The low of the range for this material, which had been $2.75, remained unchanged during the past week, but the high side of $2.79 was advanced to $3.01.

Alphanaphthol—The low of the range remained unchanged at 63c. during the past week, but the high side advanced from 70c. to 75c.

Alphanaphthylamine—As two producers announced new prices for a number of intermediates, the quotations became 41c. to 42c. per pound.

Alphanitronaphthalene—The quotation on this material, which had been 34c., was advanced to 37c. during the past week as one producer announced a number of revisions in the price schedules of its intermediates.

Benzidin Base—The 94c. price at which this material had been carried for some time was advanced to $1.02 last week when one producer announced a number of price revisions in its intermediate group.

Betanaphthylamine—The low side of the range for this item remained at 62c. during the past week, but a revision by one producer brought the high side up from 70c. to 80c.

Diethylanilin—The 48c. price for this material was still in effect last week, but a new price of 57c., which thereby became the high of the range, was effected when one producer announced revisions in its schedules.

Dinitrobenzene—There were no announcements of a change in the 16c. price of this material during the past week, but the high quotation of 21¾c. was advanced to 23c.

Dinitrochlorobenzene—The high price of 17c. went up to 18c. with one producer during the past week but there were no changes reported in the low price of 14c.

Dinitrophenol—The new price range for this material last week became 22c. to 32c. as one producer announced revisions in its price schedules.

Dinitrotoluene—Price revisions for both the oily and the refined material were announced during the past week by one producer. This made quotations for the oily 7c. to 9c. and for the refined 17c. to 21c.

G Salt—Price revisions brought about by two producers during the past week caused the price quotation for this material to advance to 59c. to 60c.

Orthonitrotoluene—An increase of 1c. a pound for this material was announced last week by a major producer in line with a number of other revisions made in intermediates. The quotation advanced from 11c. to 12c.

Paranitrotoluene—The price of 36¼c. went up to 39c. last week as one producer announced revisions in its schedules.

Paratoluidin—The low-of-the-range price for this material remained at 55c. last week but the high price advanced from 58c. to 63c.

R Salt—The paste, dry basis, became 70c. to 75c. last week as one producer announced price revisions affecting the high-of-the-range figure.

Schaeffer's Salt—The low price of 60c. remained unchanged last week, but there was an advance in the high price. This increased from 62c. to 67c.

Sodium Metanilate—This material advanced from 53c. to 57c. during the past week, as one producer announced a number of revisions in its intermediates schedules.

Sodium Naphthionate—An increase of 5c. a pound was announced for this product last week, making the new price 65c.

Triphenylguanidin—The former listing of 83c. was boosted to 90c. during the period under review, as one producer announced advances in the price of a number of materials.

Xylidins—The mixed were listed at 45c. to 50c. a pound last week as producers announced revisions in schedules.

General Aniline Names Bruun Research Manager

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. J. H. Bruun director of its central research laboratory. In this capacity, he will have charge of the central research laboratory at Easton, Pa., and will direct research activities at Grasselli, N. J., and Binghamton, Rensselaer and Johnson City, N. Y. Before joining the National Aniline organization in 1942, Dr. Bruun was manager of the Norwood Research Division of Sun Oil Company.

CHEMICALS and INTERMEDIATES

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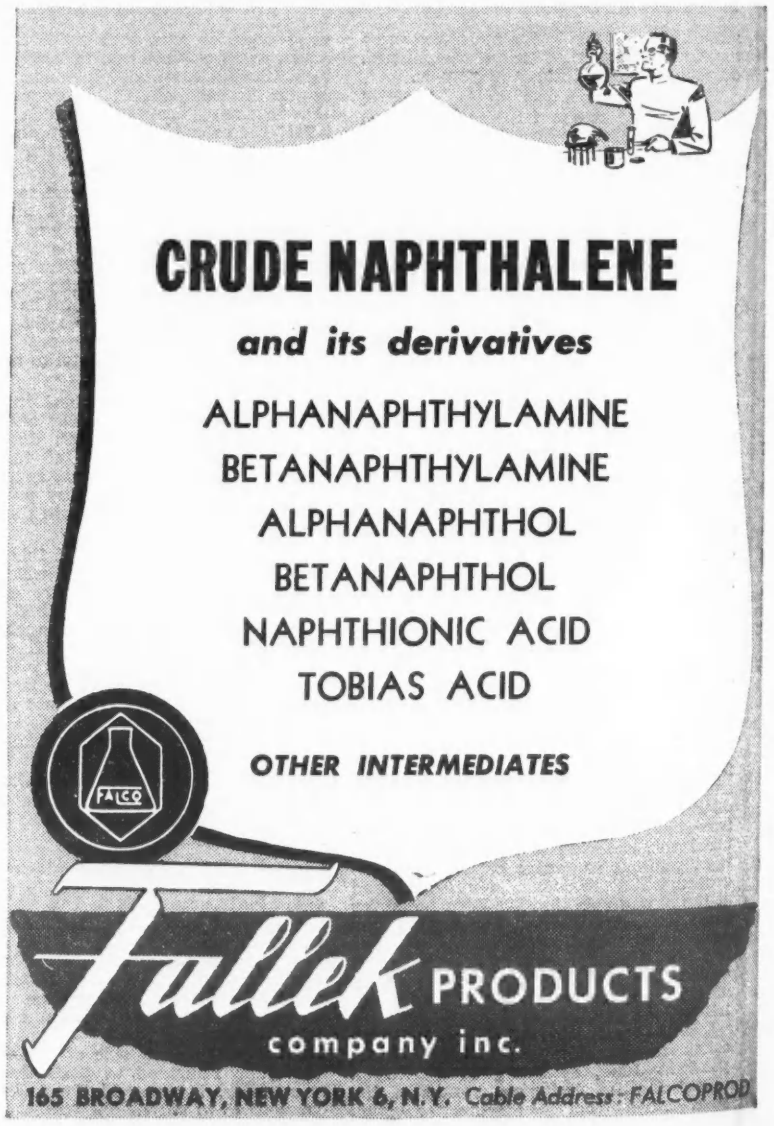

SOCMA Members Urged

—Continued from page 7

the nation. It does not want to help government—and he could not see the difference between government and the nation.

Pay More Taxes

Dr. Doriot presented four lines of thought which, he said, management should explore. One of these had to do with taxes. It was his advice that, instead of demanding lower taxes, it would be more normal to want to pay more but to see that every cent spent had a meaning. Peace and seecurity, he said, cost money. Peacetime governmental functiong is as deserving of business cooperation as are wartime emergencies. The world is rapidly evoluting; the United States must keep pace.

Labor-Management Relations

The second line of though presented by Dr. Doriot had to do with the relations of labor and management. He was critical of the attitude that the Taft-Hartley act was management's endeavor to get even for earlier labor legislation. Class advantages should not be sought, he said; the aim should be legislation for the rights of human beings of every class to do as they desire with full consideration for the rights of others. There are good aspects in all that people want; these should not be ignored. With reference to relations there is much talk but no ideas, he said.

International Affairs

Dr. Doriot made an earnest plea for a more objective viewpoint in international affairs. It was necessary, as he saw it, to develop sane, sensible, cold-blooded, realistic relationships, instead of the generally prevailing habit of having no middle ground between love and hate. He urged management to go out of its way to help government do a proper, adequate job for all the people, through improved governing ability. Business should help government, not rely on it for support, which he saw as but a form of nationalization.

In the evolutionary leveling off of the world, the United States, Dr. Doriot said, must determine to become poorer in order that it may not be forced to become too poor. It must develop moral and mental strength adequate to its proper support. Why, he asked, plan to spend $15,000,000,000 on a program of national defense, and go on spending nothing to prevent economic depression?

ITO Charter Criticized

Criticizing the proposed charter for an International Trade Organization as exemplifying a worldwide trend toward conflicts between freedom and statism, Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, president of the association, urged that it be studied and intelligently opposed before Congress. The ITO charter, he said, is much in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. He mentioned an analytical article by the American Bar Association in the November issue of *The Business Lawyer*, as usefully informative for the business reader. Comment on the ITO charter was also a part of the report of the committee on international trade relations, presented at the business session by T. H. Roberts, of Arnold, Hoffman & Co. The inclusion of many exceptions and reservations was condemned, and the opinion was expressed that Congress should be urged to consider acceptance of ITO as an advisory, rather then executive organization.

Mr. Roberts called attention also to the proposals to change the reciprocal trade agreements act which are scheduled for discussion next April in Geneva. This matter is being left to individual manufacturers with the suggestion that they oppose any removal of the United States Tariff Commission from the determinative authority voted for it in the last Congress.

Secretary's Report

The secretary's report, presented by Stewart Graff, said that steadily increasing attendance at the monthly meetings made it necessary to seek larger quarters. It told also of the issuing of lists of new patents covering about 1,700 during the year. Participation in export-control discussions with ITO was reviewed, and it was said that the threatened drain of phenol supplies by exports has been checked by the shipping strike. John P. Remensnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, reported a net gain of two in membership during the year, the enrollment being eighty-two active and five associate. An effort is being made to reach the hundred mark.

New Officers Elected

The election for officers resulted in the unanimous selection of the following:—

President, Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Vice-presidents, Dr. Wylie M. Billing, of the Hercules Powder Company, and Dr. Eric C. Kunz, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

Treasurer, Charles M. Richter, of the Pharma Chemical Corporation.

Members of the board of governors, John P. Remensnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, and Benjamin M. Van Cleve, of the Sherwin-Williams Company.

Graff Succeeds Mace

Charles A. Mace, who has been secretary of the association for a number of years, was retired to a consultative position because of ill health. The board named to succeed him Stewart Graff who had been his assistant for some eight months.

August Merz, former president and long active in SOCMA affairs, was elected to honorary membership on the board of governors.

Los Angeles By-Products To Fight Air Pollution

The Los Angeles By-Products Company, Los Angeles, Calif., is planning the construction of an incinerator and combustion chamber to combat air pollution. The project is to be started at the beginning of next year.

Reilly Tar Moves Eastern Office

The Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation has moved its eastern district sales office from its former location in Newark, N. J., to the First National Bank building, Tuckahoe, N. Y. The telephone number at the new location is Tuckahoe 2-8600, but calls originating in Manhattan and Brooklyn may be made to ENterprise 6566.

General Aniline Advances Mettler

The General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Franklin L. Mettler controller of its General Aniline Works division. Mr. Mettler joined the organization in 1943 as a cost accountant.

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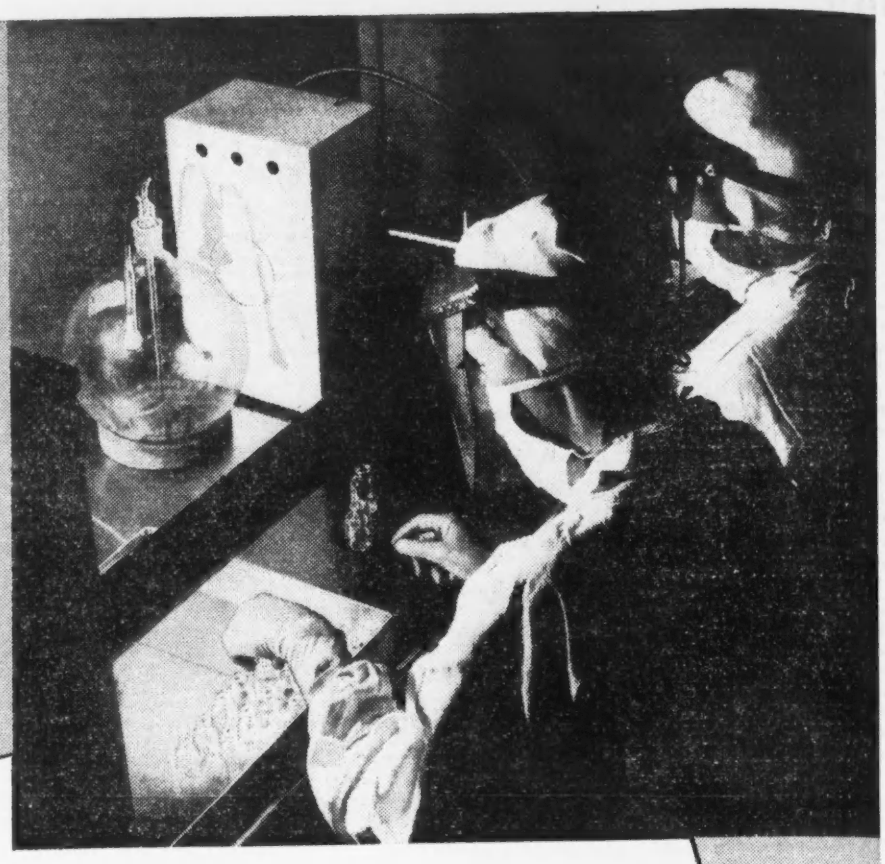

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The alcohol market dropped another 2 to 2½ cents per gallon late last week; a situation in which the only apparent reason for the further drop was the price cutting practices of some sections of the industry in a volume sufficient to cause major producers to meet their prices. Accordingly, the entire market continued to fall and the oversupply situation showed no sign of possible relief. The index dropped 0.1 point.

Propyleneglycol was advanced ½ cent per pound effective immediately on spot and January 1 on contract. Another producer of methanol announced that effective January 1 drum price schedules in zone 1 would be adjusted in line with the announcement of another producer made in the previous issue of OPD.

Penicillin bulk prices dropped from 1 to 1½ cents per 100,000 units last week, ending with some variation between different producers on the price of any specific grade, and various prices on given quantities.

Announcements of price schedules on borax and boric acid to become effective January 1 were varied. One producer went to a straight f.o.b. works basis, eliminated the usual 1 percent cash discount, and established terms as 30-day net. Another producer who had previously announced prices was revising its new schedule to an f.o.b. basis.

January 1 price advances were announced on trichlorethylene of ½ cent per pound, and on perchlorethylene of ¼ cent per pound. Formaldehyde presented a very confused price picture in which some producers had gone to a delivered basis on tank quantities in limited areas, and reduced Texas f.o.b. quotations to a lower figure in the previous week. Accordingly, last week all major producers were meeting these competitive prices wherever they found them to exist. The only reasons for the current declines in the price of formaldehyde lie in the acutely competitive situation that has developed as a result of oversupply, since methanol was firm in tank quantities and manufacturing costs were certainly not down. Monosodium glutamate was off 1 cent from former quotations.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The aspirin market was reported to be showing considerably greater strength than during the Summer months, but there were no spectacular developments in the market. Supplies were described as adequate. Production was reported by the Tariff Commission for the month of September as 1,043,018 pounds, compared with 904,564 pounds in August and 249,296 pounds in July.

Acid, Boric—The features of a price policy announced last week by a producer of boric acid which were new to the industry was the establishment of prices on an f.o.b. basis and elimination of the usual 1 percent cash discount with terms set at 30 days net. Prices of this producer in bulk carlot quantities were quoted at $86.75 per ton f.o.b. for granular material, and powder priced $5 higher. The USP grade of material carried the usual $25 per ton premium over the technical grades. No change was made from this company's usual package differentials of $3.50 per ton for bags, and barrels carried a $20 premium over the bag price. These quotations are all based on carlot quantities, and become effective January 1.

The elimination of the 1 percent cash discount, while new to the borax and boric acid industry, was not unusual to the chemical industry in which such a pricing policy was on the increase. These prices apply to domestic sales, and in Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. As yet export price schedules had not been determined, and will be announced later.

Meanwhile, price announcements made by another producer, were being revised to conform to the new f.o.b. basis.

Alcohol — The alcohol market broke further last week with declines of from 2c. to 2½c. per gallon, depending upon the formula. Current prices listed in OPD represent market quotations, but do not reflect the slight amount of further shading that was reported to be made in certain quarters in individual price concessions. The only explanation for these price reductions at this point in the market decline lay in the acutely competitive situation prevailing in the market where an oversupply exists and certain sections of the industry are scrambling for business on a price cutting basis in a volume sufficient to cause other producers to meet their price. Accordingly, the whole market moved downward to a point which most sources feel is seriously damaging to the entire industry.

The Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on December 2 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of October, 1948, in comparison with October of 1947:—

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1948	1947
Ethyl	29,826,834	38,938,567
*Completely denatured	2,468,217	7,515,897
*Specially denatured	13,493,812	14,078,479

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1948	1947
Ethyl, tax paid	4,701,569	4,279,556
tax free	38,334,382	36,301,783
*Completely denatured	2,467,051	7,536,111
*Specially denatured	12,990,248	14,143,802

Stocks

	Gallons	
	1948	1947
Ethyl	29,581,838	26,578,094
*Completely denatured	215,894	157,105
*Specially denatured	1,766,071	1,193,506

* Wine gallons. ? Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in October of 1948 and 1947, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1948	1947
Corn and corn products	6,501,327	51,630,300
Rye and rye products	.....	12,753
Malt and malt products	4,355,980	13,201,505
Wheat and wheat products	10,728	16,381,923
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	11,100,199	60,698,504
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	21,968,234	141,924,985
Potatoes & potato products	248,338,615	14,433,123
Other materials	418,843	474,020
Ethylene gas	1,919,672	.....
	Wine gallons	
Molasses	10,731,976	15,989,129
Ethyl sulphate	12,082,891	9,684,904
Sulphite liquors	23,460,600	20,037,050
Potato products	.....	3,388
Wood sugar liquors	.....	.....
Other materials	1,331,765	895,058
Products used in redistillation	2,313,146	1,499,874

Aluminum Hydroxide Gel—The USP XII dried powder was currently priced at 79½c. per pound for spot material and 76½c. on contract. Meanwhile quotations on the pharmaceutical grades stood at 21¼c. per pound for spot and 20¼c. for contract material of the 14 to 15 percent grade, and 18¼c. per pound for spot and 17¼c. for contract material of the 9 to 9½ percent grade. Supplies were generally adequate to meet the demand from the pharmaceutical industry.

Borax—In prospect for January 1 were some new price policy developments in the industry. Last week a producer changed price quotations to an f.o.b. basis, eliminated the 1 percent cash discount and set terms at net 30 days. Bulk prices of this producer were established effective January 1 in carloads f.o.b. at $31.25 per ton for granulated borax, and $71.50 for the dehydrated material. The usual package differentials were continued at $4 per ton for granulated and $6.50 per ton for dehydrated borax packaged in bags for carload shipment. Barrel packages carried a $20 per ton premium over the bag price. Powdered borax, as usual, was priced $5 per ton over the granular material. These prices apply to domestic sales, and to Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Export schedules of this producer will be announced later.

A trend in the chemical industry has been noted in which the 1 percent cash discount is tending to be eliminated, and this is another step in this general direction. Meanwhile, the previously announced price schedules of a major producer were being revised to an f.o.b. basis.

Other producers had as yet not decided as to what their price policy would

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Propyleneglycol, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

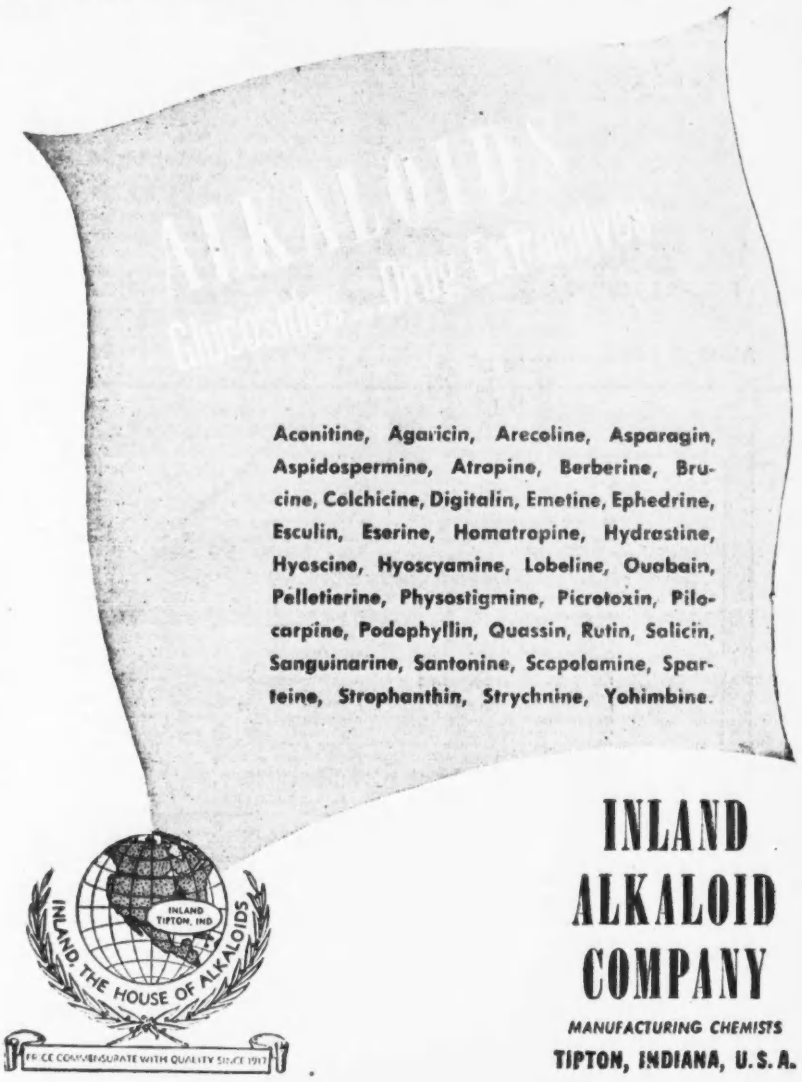
Alcohol, ethyl, 2½c. per gal.
Penicillin, bulk, 1c. to 1½c. per 100,000 units.
Sodium glutamate, monobasic, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
258.8	258.9	259.7	255.1

For Current Prices see Page 9)


Aconitine, Agaricin, Arecoline, Asparagin, Aspidospermine, Atropine, Berberine, Brucine, Colchicine, Digitalin, Emetine, Ephedrine, Esculin, Eserine, Homatropine, Hydrastine, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Lobeline, Ouabain, Pelletierine, Physostigmine, Picrotoxin, Pilocarpine, Podophyllin, Quassin, Rutin, Salicin, Sanguinarine, Santonine, Scopolamine, Sparteine, Strophanthin, Strychnine, Yohimbine.
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Castor Oil—There were no changes in the prices of castor oil last week, following the ½c. advance of some two weeks ago. Beans were currently offered at $130 per long ton.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 82,140 bags equivalent to 12,321,000 pounds, compared to 7,196 bags or 1,079,400 pounds the previous week and 51,579 bags or 7,716,850 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 this year amounted to 1,339,851 bags equivalent to 201,073,650 pounds, compared with 1,569,810 bags or 235,471,500 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cerium Salts—Cerium hydrate, NF cerium oxalate, and the optical grades of cerium oxide were maintaining a firm price position, but the supply situation was quite critical because of the difficulties in obtaining monazite sand. There was no indication that the current tight supply conditions prevailing in the market would be eased in the immediate future.

Ethyleneglycol—Continued heavy production which fell far short of meeting the overall demand, was reported. Prices were firm at levels established a few weeks ago, and not likely to change in the immediate future. September production was reported by the Tariff Commission as 32,330,507 pounds, compared with 33,496,440 pounds in August.

Formaldehyde—There was considerable confusion in the market last week as to price structures, particularly on tank quantities. In a market in which there was a condition of oversupply, accompanied by an acutely competitive situation, drum prices remained f.o.b. as quoted in current price listings. As near as could be determined, tank quantities were being marketed in New England, eastern New York State, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and the tip of Delaware at 3.7c. per pound delivered for the USP or inhibited grades and at 3.5c. for the methanol free or uninhibited grades.

These quotations were on a delivered basis by some producers, and other major producers were following a policy of meeting the competitive situation wherever it was found to exist. Meanwhile, some production in Texas was being quoted f.o.b. at 2.2c. per pound for the inhibited grade and 2c. for the uninhibited.

There was no reduction in raw material or other costs which would justify these price reductions, anymore than the ½c. per pound drop some weeks ago could be justified. It therefore could be attributed entirely to the easy supply and competitive market conditions, threatened still further by new production scheduled to come upon the market.

Just what effect the low Texas f.o.b. prices will have on pricing policies in general was as yet undetermined. It was hoped that the situation would be clarified in the immediate future. September production figures on a 37 percent basis were reported by the Tariff Commission as 49,565,550 pounds, compared with the revised figure for August of 45,775,954 pounds.

Methanol—Another producer announced that prices on drum quantities of methanol would be advanced effective January 1, in which zone 1 carlots would be quoted at 40c., and less than carlot drums at 43c. This followed the announcement of a producer reported in the previous issue of OPD, who announced similar quotations effective on contract January 1 and immediately on spot.

Production figures released by the Tariff Commission indicated that September production stood at 1,269,774 pound of natural methanol, and 96,789,114 pounds of synthetic, compared with August figures of 1,262,569 pounds and 94,691,588 pounds respectively.

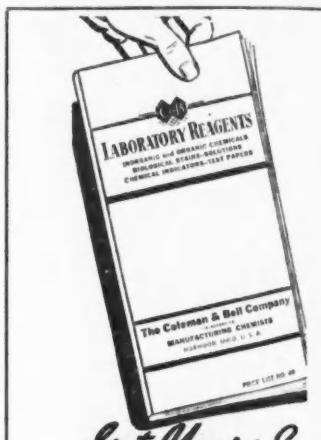
Milk Powder—Milk powder prices remained essentially unchanged so far as sales of commercial quantities were concerned. Demand held to its former slow steady pace of recent weeks, but contract rejection material and irregular quality lots were less evident on the market and caused somewhat less confusion from price concessions than heretofore.

For the week ended December 2, purchases of skimmed milk by the Department of Agriculture amounted to 2,327,125 pounds of spray process material and 1,197,592 pounds of roller process grade. This brought the total so far this year to 70,853,332 pounds of spray process skimmed milk, compared to 138,138,683 pounds for the corresponding period of last year; and 55,095,875 pounds of roller process material, compared to 77,122,154 pounds total to date last year.

Trinidad, under an order effective October 12, authorized permission for the importation of powdered milk free of quota within the following price limits—all prices on a cost insurance, freight and commission sterling basis Trinidad: in 1-pound tins or less, 2s. 10d. per pound; in tins of 2½ to 3 pounds, 2s. 6d. per pound; in tins of 5 pounds, 2s. 5d. per pound.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported an unusual production situation in October, in which October production of spray process skimmed milk was up to a level of 4 percent above September, when seasonally the reverse should have been true. Total production of skimmed milk in October was 36,040,000 pounds, 3 percent less than September, but 16 percent above October of last year, and 15 percent over the five-year average for the month. Production of whole milk powder in October was off 16 percent from September and 23 percent from a year ago.

Milk Sugar—Production of crude milk sugar made a sharp seasonal gain in production from September to October.



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October production stood at 2,285,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was a 32 percent gain over September, and 95 percent higher than a year ago. Production of refined milk sugar of the technical grade was 171,000 pounds, and production of the USP grade was 598,00 pounds in October. Prices were unchanged.

Para-aldehyde—The 98 percent technical material was firm in price, with tankcar quotations standing at 11½c. per pound. Drum quantities ranged from 12½c. to 13½c. per pound depending upon quantity, while 5 to 10 gallon cans were priced at 16½c. The USP grade was quoted in carboys in the range of 51c. to 53c. per pound. Demand was reported as such that it was taking up qantities just about as fast as they were being manufactured.

Penicillin—The various penicillin salts in bulk were down from 1c. to 1½c. per 100,000 units last week with not all producers quoting uniform prices for specific grades and identical quantities. Accordingly, a price spread existed on bulk quantities.

Calcium Romansky in bulk was quoted from 6½c. to 8¾c. per 100,000 units for quantities ranging from 500,000,000 units to 5,000,000,000 units, while some price schedules were 8c. for quantities of 25,000,000,000 units. Similarly, potassium crystalline was quoted in quantities of 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units at bulk prices from 8c. to 9¼c. per 100,000 units, whereas some price schedules quoted as high as 8½c. for 25,000,000,000 units. Regular or micronized bulk quantities of procaine penicillin and sodium crystalline penicillin were both priced at 9c. to 9¾c. per 100,000 units for quantities ranging from 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units, while in some instances the 9c. price was not reached until a quantity of 25,000,000,000 units was ordered.

The varying price schedules currently prevailing presented a somewhat confused price position on the item, and accounted for the current price spreads as listed in OPD.

Perchlorethylene—The price structure of this material will be advanced ¼c. per pound effective January first, according to announcements made by some major producers. The increased price quotations were made necessary by increased raw material and manufacturing costs as well as accumulated freight costs since the last price revision.

Propyleneglycol—Major producers of this item advanced prices ½c. per pound effective immediately on spot, and January 1 on contract. This brought the new price on N.F. material to 16c. in tankcars, 17½c. in drum carlots, and 18½c. in less than carlot quantities. These prices were on an f.o.b. basis. Meanwhile, a technical or commercial grade of propyleneglycol was being quoted at 1c. per pound under the N.F. price schedule.

Trichlorethylene—The price schedule of this material was due to be advanced ½c. per pound effective January 1 by some major producers according to information released last week. The increased price schedules were made necessary by advancing raw material costs, accumulated freight rate increases since the last revision, and increased manufacturing costs.

Sugar—The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture reported primary sugar distribution for the week ended November 27 as totaling 116,963 short tons on a raw value basis, compared with 143,535 short tons for the week ending November 20, 1948. This brought the total for the year up to November 27 to 6,757,279 tons, compared with 7,097,100 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Huisking Assigns Waldmann

Charles L. Huisking & Co., New York, has added Joseph C. Waldmann to the staff of its sales department and has assigned him to cover the New York metropolitan area and make periodic visits in New York State, Pennsylvania and the middle western states. Mr. Waldmann was formerly associated with the New York Quinine & Chemical Works.

Lakeside Labs. to Move Newark Office on January 1

Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., is planning to move the offices of its Newark, N. J., branch on January 1. The company has constructed a new building at 84 Central avenue to house the order, shipping and billing departments of the Newark branch and to serve as headquarters for the sales office of its eastern division.

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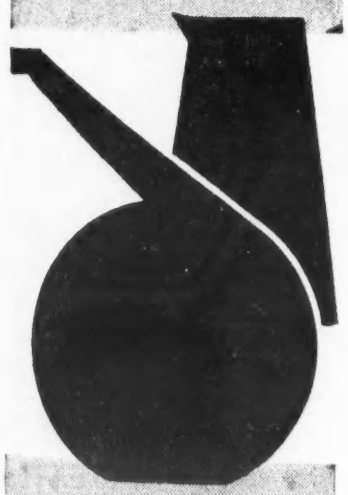

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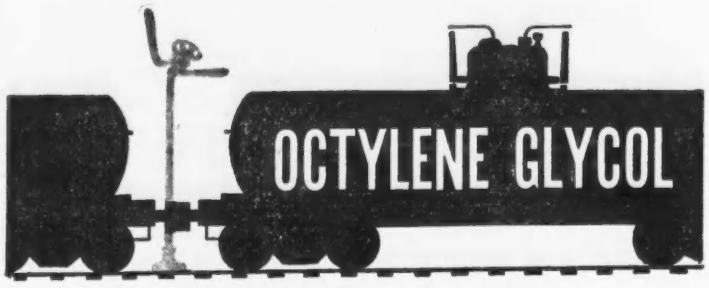

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FDA Sets Policy on New Veterinary Preparations

A warning was issued on December 4 by the Food and Drug Administration to manufacturers, packers and distributors of veterinary preparations and animal feeds against marketing of new products containing deleterious or poisonous ingredients without the submission of adequate evidence of their safety as required by section 505 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. In its notice of general policy on new drugs intended for animal use, FDA said:—

"A number of products have been developed to promote fattening, increase milk or egg production, or effect other physiological changes in farm animals. Many of these compounds contain as active ingredients substances the toxicity of which is known to be of a high order. For example, thiouracil, a very potent drug, has been proposed for use to promote fattening. When such substances are added to food they render the food adulterated under section 402(e) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

"The Federal Security Agency regards sections 402(a) (2) and 406 of the act as clear enunciations of Congressional intent to deny the channels of interstate commerce to food containing added poisonous or deleterious ingredients which are unnecessary in its production or which can be avoided by good manufacturing practice.

"Since these compounds are intended to affect the structure or functions of the body of animals and have not been previously used for such purposes, they are regarded as new drugs, requiring the submission of adequate evidence of their safety, as required by section 505 of the act, before being marketed in interstate commerce.

"In considering a new-drug application for a product intended to effect physiological changes in farm animals, the Federal Security Agency will regard the absence of satisfactory evidence showing that the meat or other food obtained from animals fed the drug is entirely free of any poisonous or deleterious ingredient resulting therefrom at the time of marketing as ground for refusal to make the application effective."

Humphrey Heads Radiometry Research at Standards Bur.

Dr. Curtis J. Humphreys has been named chief of the radiometry section of the atomic and molecular physics division, National Bureau of Standards, where he will be concerned with standards and constants of radiant energy, analysis of infrared and ultraviolet absorption and emission of spectra, line emission spectra and flame spectra in the infrared, and the utilization of photoconducting detectors in high-resolution spectroscopy.

Dr. Humphreys has conducted research on vacuum spectroscopy of the extreme ultraviolet region and the Zeeman effect. As a special war project on the analysis of the first spectrum of uranium, Dr. Humphreys undertook intensive studies of the Uranium I spectrum in collaboration with C. C. Keiss and D. D. Laun. This work, yielding the first spectroscopic evidence that uranium is the third member of a new series of rare earths, was released for publication in 1946.

He joined the staff of the National Bureau of Standards in 1928 and has been associated with the bureau continuously since that time, with the exception of the years 1934 and 1935 when he was on the staffs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. In 1944 he was made chief of the bureau's radiometry section, which was then a part of the optics division. When the atomic physics division was formally organized in 1947, radiometry was made a unit in the spectroscopy section. In July, 1948, the radiometry unit became a separate section.

New Idria Quicksilver Production Shut Down

The New Idria quicksilver mine, Hollister, Calif., has suspended production and banked its last furnace. Officials of the New Idria Mines, owner and operator of the quicksilver operation, explained that mercury imports from Italy and Spain have made further operation of the mine impractical.

S.K.&F. Engages Dr. Craige

Dr. A. Henry Craige, jr., former professor of veterinary physiology at the University of Maryland, has been appointed research investigator in the pharmacology section of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia. Dr. Craige was at one time a veterinary pharmacologist with the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Heads Chemical Teachers

Dr. Douglas G. Nicholson, associate professor of inorganic chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh, has been elected chairman of the division of chemical education of the American Chemical Society. Dr. O. C. Dermer, associate professor of organic chemistry at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, was elected vice-chairman, and Dr. Charles E. White, professor of inorganic chemistry at the University of Maryland, was chosen treasurer.

Edwal Shifts Production Of Organic Mercurials

Production of various organic mercurials has been transferred from the Edwal Laboratories, Inc., to the Hawthorne, N. J., plant of the Metalsalts Corporation, R. J. McEwen, president of Metalorganics, Inc., a jointly-owned subsidiary of the Edwal and Metalsalts corporations, says that the chemicals involved are phenylmercuric acetate, phenyl-mercuric hydroxide, and various pharmaceutical grades of other mercurials.

The distribution and sales of phenylmercuric salts for fungicidal and other uses will continue as heretofore, said Mr. McEwen. Adequate stocks will be maintained at the Edwal Ringwood, Ill. plant and at the Metalsalts Hawthorne plant. Certain mercurials, such as orthochloromercuriphenol, will still be manufactured at Ringwood.

The transfer of manufacturing processes to the Metalsalts premises is attributed to the greater facilities made available by expansion of the Metalsalts Hawthorne plant and the demands on the Edwal Ringwood plant for new product development and the manufacture of other fine chemicals.

Mallinckrodt Reviews Fine Chemical Research

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., has published a twelve-page booklet outlining the rapid strides being made in the refining of chemicals. It shows how industrial and technological progress has become increasingly dependent on fine chemicals, and includes a brief outline of Mallinckrodt contributions to industrial, medicinal, photographic and analytical chemistry.

Copies of the booklet, entitled "Finer Chemicals," may be obtained by writing to the sales department, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Second and Mallinckrodt streets, St. Louis, Mo., or at 72 Gold street, New York.

Chemical Research, Teaching Posts Offered at Illinois Tech.

Graduate teaching and research assistantships in chemistry, with the stipends of $1,314 for half-time assistants and $876 for third-time assistants, are open for the February, 1949, semester at Illinois Institute of Technology, it was announced December 6 by Dr. Martin Kilpatrick, head of the department.

The teaching load is twelve hours per week for half-time assistants and eight hours for third-time assistants. Research assistants are required to devote twenty-one hours to their assigned problem and the remainder of their time to graduate work. For the September semester, the quota is twenty-four teaching assistantships and twelve research assistantships. Applicants should write to Dr. Kilpatrick at Illinois Tech, 3300 Federal street, Chicago 16, Ill.

U. S. Plan to Expand Trade Pacts Draws Fire

—Continued from page 3

verted into oil for which a price is obtained that doesn't even cover costs. Italy has already begun to invade the American market, they said, having shipped in 61,000 boxes of lemons in the first eight months of the year which sold for less than the domestic cost of production.

Fear that a further reduction in tariffs on ground cube root will encourage Peru to set up another grinding mill and obtain a virtual monopoly on this product was expressed by Richard J. Prentiss of R. J. Prentiss & Co. New York. The duty on cube root was originally 10 percent advalorem but was reduced to 5 percent in the Geneva general agreement. Under existing law it can be reduced another 50 percent to 2½ percent.

Mr. Prentiss pointed out that 90 percent of the cure root is obtained from Peru. Last year, imports of the ground material amounted to 300,000 pounds and imports of the root in crude form totaled 8,000,000 pounds. Before the war practically all of the imports were in the crude unground form.

Barium Products Trade Protests

Protests against any further reductions in tariffs on barytes ore and barium products were heard from a half-dozen industry representatives. They said that the present duty of $7.50 a ton on ground, white barytes is not adequate for the protection of the domestic industry and any further reduction will virtually turn the eastern market for this material over to the importers.

The domestic product, they said, is undersold on the world market by as much as $20 a ton. Italy, it was stated, recently offered a small shipment in the United States at a price $7.54 under the domestic price, and while it was of a lower grade than the domestic product, it could be used for paint pigments, inks and other purposes for which the domestic product is sold.

P. W. Anderson, general manager of the tartar chemical division of the Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, protested any reduction in the duties on tartaric acid and cream of tartar. He spoke for the entire domestic industry, saying that instead of there being a reduction in existing tariffs they should be increased 50 percent. Even then, he said, it would not render the protection found necessary for the industry in 1930.

Raw Material Supply Controlled

Mr. Anderson pointed out that prior to the war a free supply of the raw material from which tartaric acid and cream of tartar are made was available on the world markets. Since the war, he said, this supply has been more and more controlled under state licensing systems and other forms of control which discourage the free flow of raw materials in the interest of exporting finished commodities.

The industry fears the competition of Italy, he said. An American producer of tartaric acid and cream of tartar was recently offered Italian tartaric acid at 27c. per pound, c.i.f. New York, which is equivalent to a landed price, duty paid, New York, of 35c. per pound. The present manufacturing costs in the plant of the same manufacturer for a product of the same quality is 35½c. a pound, he said, which is evidence of the fact that the Italian shippers are conversant with American costs and are at the present time landing tartaric acid in New York at just under the American costs, without profits.

Talc Importers Ask Reduction

Importers of high-grade talc valued at more than $14 a ton asked that tariffs on this product be reduced because it is not in competition with any domestic product. The present duty is 35 percent advalorem which is the same as that in the Tariff Act of 1930. In various trade agreements, the duty on the lower valued tariff has been reduced from 35 percent advalorem to 10 percent.

Joseph R. Ferry, vice-president of Charles Mathieu, Inc., testified that the chief supplier of high-grade talc to this country is Italy. Approximately 95 percent of all the Italian talc imported is used for the production of cosmetics and baby powder and the remaining 5 percent is used in the rubber thread industry where no substitute has been found for the unique "slip" of Italian talc.

He said that the physical characteristics of Italian talc are such that it does not come into competition with domestic or Canadian-mined talc. Because of its non-irritating, lubricating and absorbing qualities, he added, it commands a premium price in the cosmetic trade because there is no domestic talc produced in commercial quantities of a quality to meet the need.

Importers of olive oil appeared before both the commission and the CRI in support of a lowering of present duties on olive oil in both bulk and smaller package sizes. They urged that the present duty of 8c. per pound on olive oil in packages weighing less than forty pounds be reduced to 4¾c. per pound, and that the present duty of 6½c. on bulk olive oil in packages of more than forty pounds, be lowered to 3¼c. per pound.

They argued that the present duties have the effect only of increasing costs to consumers because the domestic industry falls far short of meeting demand. The domestic industry, they added, is not particularly interested in olive oil and produces it only as a byproduct operation to the canning of ripe olives.

Fleer Corp. Headed by Hutson

The Frank H. Fleer Corporation, manufacturer of chewing gum, Philadelphia, has elected Norman P. Hutson to succeed the late Gilbert B. Mustin as its president. Mr. Hutson has been vice-president.

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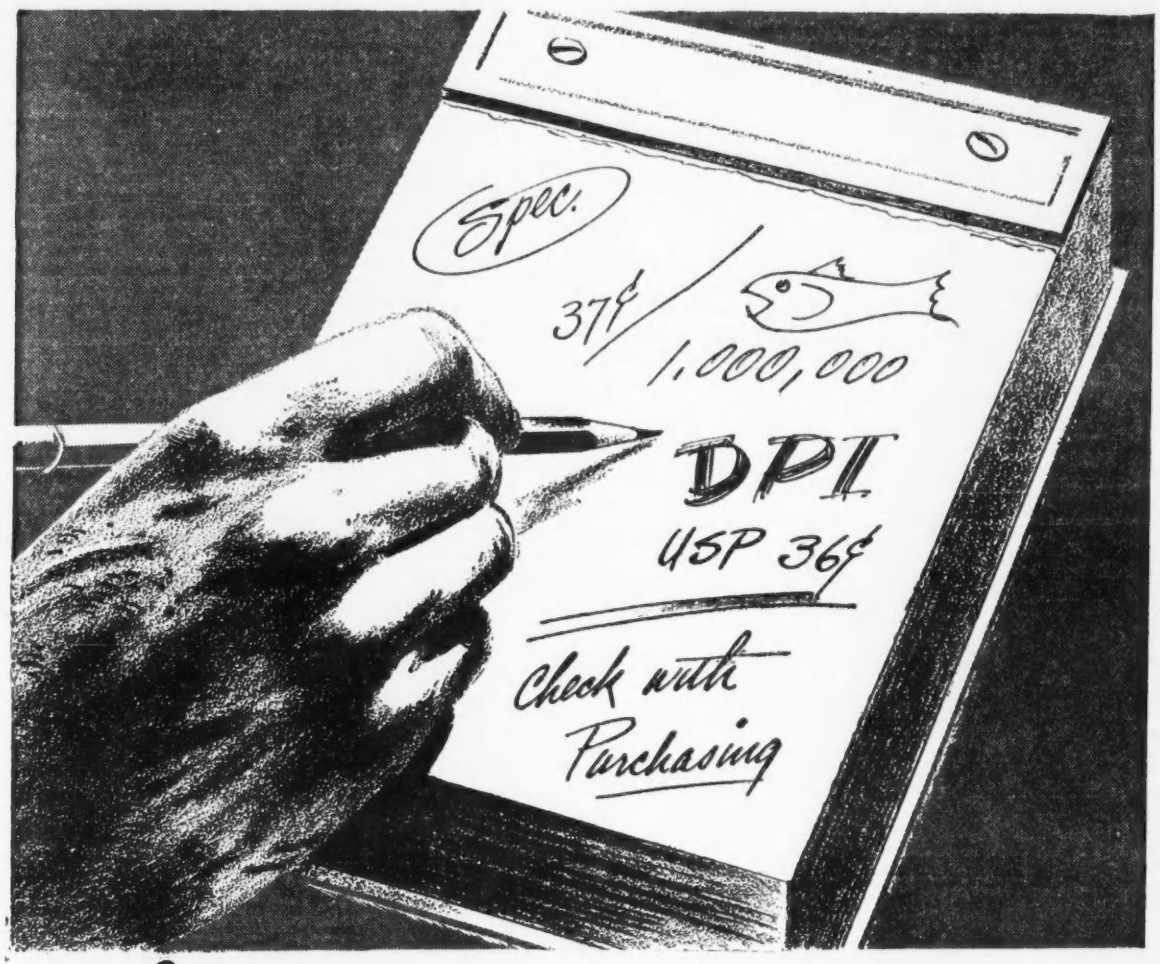

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Radioactive Isotopes Measurement Outlined

Detailed directions for use of radioactive standards and calibrated samples of radioisotopes issued by the National Bureau of Standards are given in a new twelve-page pamphlet entitled Measurement of Radioactive Isotopes, now available as NBS circular 473, by Leon Curtis.

In correlating measurements of radioisotopes in different laboratories, the bureau distributed identical samples of radioactive materials to approximately forty hospitals, universities, and similar institutions. The range of values reported by these laboratories varied as much as 80 percent from the average. Difficulties encountered in such measuring are discussed in some detail in the booklet, and directions are given for overcoming them. Among the topics treated are basic principles of measurement, units, the use of radioactive standards, preparations of working standards, and corrections for change in radioactivity with time.

NBS circular 473 can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, at a cost of 5 cents a copy.

Obituaries

—*Continued from page* 4

Kappa and Phi Gamma Delta fraternities, the American Chemical Society, the Chemists' Club of New York, and the Cosmos Club, Washington. He was president of the Washington Trade Association Executives in 1933.

Mr. Watson's survivors are his wife, Ruth Thomas Watson; a son, Neal, at Harvard; a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Duggan, Fresno, Cal., and his mother, Mrs. Fred W. Watson. The funeral will be from his home in Fairfax, Va., December 13.

Dr. George W. Barber

Dr. George W. Barber, entomologist and associate research specialist at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, died December 6 of a heart attack suffered while on his way home from a meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers. He was fifty-eight years old.

Dr. Barber had been associated with the Department of Agriculture in investigations of methods of exterminating the corn ear worm in sweet corn before joining the faculty of Rutgers University in 1946. At the time of his death he was making a study of the resistance of houseflies to residual insecticides.

La Motte Van Riper

La Motte Van Riper, vice-president in charge of advertising of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., died December 3 in New York. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Van Riper joined the export and chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., in 1929, and in the following year was placed in charge of sales promotion and advertising of its manufacturing operations in Bridgeport, Conn. In 1938 he was appointed advertising manager of the company, and was named vice-president in charge of advertising in 1943.

John F. Austin, retired metallurgist of the American Smelting & Refining Company, died December 8 at his home in Farmington, Conn. He was seventy-five years old.

John N. Goddard, president of the Conklin Tin Plate & Metal Company and a director of the Coca-Cola Company, died December 9 in Atlanta, Ga. He was eighty-one years old.

Dr. Ernest C. McCulloch, professor of bacteriology at Washington State College and author of "Disinfection and Sterilization," text and reference book, died December 2 in Pullman, Wash. He was forty-nine years old.

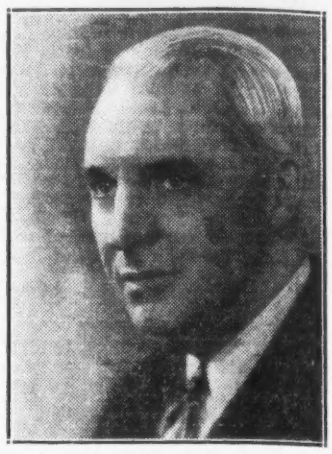
Calvin B. Robbins, eastern sales manager of the Allen B. Wrisley Company, soap and toilet preparations manufacturer, died December 8 in Englewood hospital, Englewood, N. J. He was sixty years old.

Nitaka Strachovsky, consulting engineer of the Carborundum Company, died December 9 in New York. He was forty-eight years old.

Kiebe Toabe, president of the Elizabeth Plate Glass Company, Elizabeth, N. J., died December 5 in Adelphi hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was fifty-seven years old.

Silas H. Witherbee, retired mining engineer of the Witherbee Sherman Mines, Mineville, N. Y., died December 7 in General hospital, Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was sixty-years old.

Heads Bodeker Drug



William T. Allen has been named new president of the Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., following the sale of the company to a Lynchburg, Va., firm of investment bankers. Mr. Allen was formerly an executive of the Topics Publishing Company, New York.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, denatured, 902,431 gallons, various deliveries, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-719, December 21.

Automobile polish, 2,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 354, December 20.

Baking powder, 17,530 lbs., various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 140-S, December 16.

Cadmium oxide, technical, 12,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-733, December 14.

Carnauba wax, 20 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 386, December 20.

Chemicals & Drugs, including cholesterol, ergotamine tartrate, estrone, ferrous sulphide, formaldehyde solution, hydrophilic ointment, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 648, December 20.

Compressed gases, welding & cutting, as required from January 1 through June 30, 1949, Federal Detention Headquarters (427 West Street, N. Y. 14) invitation 7-1109, December 27; oxygen & acetylene, as required from December 15, 1948, through June 30, 1949, Army Engineers Corps (Louisville, Ky.) invitation 93, December 15; from January 1 through June 30, 1949, Army Engineers Corps (Fort Peck, Mont.) invitation 38, December 16.

Dishwashing compound, 250,000 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3804, December 15.

Dope, pyroxylin, 4,596 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-751, December 15.

Filler, joint sealing, 12,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Maxwell Field, Ala.) invitation 32, December 17.

Grease absorbent, 70,000 lbs., Army Ordnance Department (Red River Arsenal, Texarkana) invitation 75, December 16.

Ink, waterproof marking, 24 pints; numbering machine, 60 two-ounce cans; stamp pad, 744 two-ounce bottles; writing, 1,920 four-ounce bottles; Bureau of Federal Supply (226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6) invitation CH-12491, December 14; printers, 450 lbs., Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 1858, December 17; litho, 3,250 lbs., Army Map Service (Washington 16) invitation 30, December 31.

Linseed oil, boiled, 10,650 gallons, various deliveries, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3879, December 14; raw, 800 gallons, invitation 3875, December 15.

Margarine, lard, shortening, as required during three months beginning January 1, 1949, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 12710, December 17.

Milk powder, type I, class 1, 280,000 lbs., Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 637, December 14.

Naphthalene, fine granulated, 90,000 lbs., Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 600, December 20.

Paint, enamel, 564 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation R-86, December 23; 3,520 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Red River Arsenal, Texarkana) invitation 79, December 14; 1,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3873, December 15; **various,** 1,200 gallons, Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy (West Point, N. Y.) invitation 51, December 14; 1,300 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) invitation 99, December 16; 5,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3357, supplement 1, December 17; 1,106 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Davis-Monthan Base, Tucson, Ariz.) invitation 6, December 17; 29,210 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-752, December 15; 4,128 gallons, invitation 038-718, December 14.

Photographic developer, 10,500 gallons, Army Map Service (Washington 16) invitation 31, December 16.

Pigments in oil, including red iron oxide, chrome green, chrome orange, chrome yellow, ultramarine blue, and lamp black, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-764, December 16.

Polyvinyl chloride, 14,000 lbs., Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37) invitation 128, December 20.

Rust preventive, 1,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Deepartment, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3980, December 22; 1,650 gallons, invitation 3878, December 14.

Salt, for water softener, 50 tons, Federal Peformatory (Chillicothe, Ohio) invitation 5-3142, December 17; 60,000 lbs., U. S. Penitentiary (Leavenworth, Kansas) invitation 3-2993, December 18.

Sealing compound, 80,000 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3878, December 14.

Soap, powder, 18,000 lbs., Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 1856, December 15.

Tablets, dehydrocholic acid, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, December 20; triasyn B, 13,296 bottles of 1,000 each, invitation 644, December 20.

Turpentine, 3,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3875, December 15.

Vanadium pentoxide, 1,475 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 616, December 21.

Xray developer & fixer, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 651, December 16.

Heads Analytical Chemists

Wayne A. Kirklin, manager of the analytical division of the Hercules Powder Company's experiment station, has been elected chairman of the division of analytical and micro chemistry of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Dr. Philip J. Elving, associate professor of chemistry at Purdue University.

Industry Pricing Hearings

—Continued from page 3

takes more than three years to build and costs in excess of $25,000,000.

Mr. Cremers explained the pricing system used throughout the alkali industry as follows:—

"We sell our product for a given price, f.o.b. our plant, but we equalize freight with competitive producing points. This means that if a customer's plant is located closer to our competitor than to ourselves, he will not have to pay more freight than if he purchased from his nearest source of supply.

"There is no case where a customer pays phantom freight. There are no basing points which are not producing points. Likewise, there are no producing points which are not permanently established sources of supply. In this respect our pricing policy may differ from that of the other industries.

"With consumers already paying only the freight from the nearest producing point, it is obvious that no consumer would benefit from an f.o.b. pricing system, which would result if the court's decision in the cement case was literally interpreted to apply to all industries."

Dr. Corwin D. Edwards, chief economist of FTC, told the committee that the commission is not concerned with the pricing systems used by industry so long as they are based on competition and not used to create monopolies. He urged that Congress be careful not to damage the anti-trust laws if it decides legislation is necessary in the pricing field.

He warned that if Congress approves "an unqualified guarantee" of a pricing system under which the industry absorbs freight charges it could "be used to perpetuate the patterns of price fixing conspiracy." He said the government now has adequate legal means to determine whether price systems are strictly competitive or used to create monopolies.

Canadian Imports: Sept.

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for September, compared with September of last year and the January-September period of this year, are the following products:—

	September		Jan.-Sept.
	1948	1947	1948
Acids	$317.000	$256.000	$2.948.000
Animal oils, fats, greases	383.000	1.683.000	9.332.000
Cellulose products	351.000	398.000	3.182.000
Chemical products, other	2.563.000	2.653.000	23.796.000
Coal products	1.889.000	1.662.000	14.960.000
Drugs and medicines	729.000	797.000	9.777.000
Dyeing and tanning materials	707.000	822.000	7.366.000
Fertilizers	726.000	843.000	4.467.000
Gums and resins	392.000	367.000	4.259.000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	14.855.000	8.124.000	86.588.000
Paints and varnishes	982.000	1.258.000	10.689.000
Petroleum, crude	18.197.000	10.287.000	140.960.000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	14.855.000	8.124.000	86.58.000
Rubber and products	2.347.000	1.456.000	22.973.000
Synthetic resins and products	865.000	1.024.000	11.239.000
Tin	726.000	12.000	4.782.000
Vegetable oils	915.000	1.345.000	16.207.000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	172.000	106.000	1.651.000

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ANILIN COLORS—9 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Co, Vulcania
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ANISEED OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Fairland, Hongkong
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Fairland, Hongkong
10 dms, T M Duche & Sons Co, Fairland, Hongkong
10 dms, Geo Luecders & Co, Fairland, Hongkong
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Fairland, Hongkong
40 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Fairland, Hongkong
5 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Inc, Fairland, Hongkong
25 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Fairland, Hongkong
ANTIMONY ORE—482 bgs, National City Bank, Extavia, Lisbon
ARABIC GUM—1,250 bgs, Nyhaug, Beirut
200 bgs, J Hotl Co, Fernland, Lagos
256 bgs, Bank of New York, City of Lille, Port Sudan
20 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Lille, Port Sudan
255 bgs, National City Bank, City of Lille, Port Sudan
602 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, City of Lille, Port Sudan
50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, City of Lille, Port Sudan
500 bgs, H Heide Co, City of Lille, Port Sudan
269 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, City of Lille, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—10,000 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Robin Tuxford, Lourenco Marques
BABASSU KERNELS—4,166 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Pachitea, Parnahyba
10,352 bgs, General Foods Corp, Pachitea, Parnahyba
5,000 bgs, General Foods Corp, Pachitea, Maranhao
5,000 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Pachitea, Maranhao
833 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Thyra, Parnahyba
OIL—440,039 kilos, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Pachitea, Maranhao
BARIUM NITRATE—40 cks, M W Hardy Co, American Traveler, Glasgow
BEESWAX—67 blocks, Brown & Sites Corp, City of Leeds, Djibouti
27 blocks, City of Leeds, Djibouti
151 blocks, National City Bank, City of Leeds, Djibouti
22 bgs, Explorer, Bombay
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Herdis, Rio de Janeiro
123 bgs, Nyhaug, Beirut
BITUMEN—565 dms, Poseidon, Willemstad
BUTTONLAC—25 bgs, Explorer, Bombay
203 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Marwarri, Calcutta
CARNAUBA WAX—78 bgs, Natural Products Corp, Pachitea, Fortaleza
244 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Pachitea, Fortaleza
22 bgs, E A Bremund Co, Pachitea, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Pachitea, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Pachitea, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Pachitea, Belem Para
112 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Pachitea, Belem Para
312 bgs, S C Johnson Corp, Pachitea, Parnahyba
25 bgs, J W Hanson & Co, Pachitea, Parnahyba
362 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Pachitea, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Pachitea, Parnahyba
313 bgs, Chase National Bank, Pachitea, Parnahyba
313 bgs, S C Johnson Co, Thyra, Parnahyba
CASSIA—125 bls, Wah Young Co, Triton, Hongkong
40 bls, S Jones Co, Triton, Hongkong
100 bls, Archibald & Kendall Co, Fairland, Hongkong
300 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Inc, Fairland, Hongkong
200 bls, Java Handels, Inc, Fairland, Hongkong
225 bls, Scott E Land, Singapore
100 bls, W M Allison & Co, Kyska, Hongkong
153 bls, Wah Young Co, Kyska, Hongkong
100 bls, R J Spitz Co, Kyska, Hongkong
150 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Inc, Kyska, Hongkong
CASTORBEANS—762 bgs, Poseidon, Willemstad
2,345 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Pachitea, Fortaleza
3,107 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Pachitea, Fortaleza
1,330 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Pachitea, Belem Para
5,446 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Pachitea, Camocin
5,030 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Alf Lindeburg, Recife
691 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Paula Dan, Bahia
3,333 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Mormacowl, Santos
3,388 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacowl, Santos
1,799 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacowl, Salvador
8,526 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Thyra, Santos
8,501 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Thyra, Santos
3,960 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Thyra, Bahia
847 bgs, Spencer Kellog & Sons, Inc, Thyra, Bahia
1,667 bgs, Tunley & Co, Thyra, Bahia
8,538 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Herdis, Santos
4,250 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Herdis, Bahia
2,040 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Herdis, Bahia
8,443 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Herdis, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Herdis, Recife
5,377 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Herdis, Fortaleza
1,694 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Mormacmoon, Santos
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, Mutual Chemical Co, M S Rive, Pekenderum
CINNAMON QUILLS—200 bls, City of Leeds, Colombo
50 bls, Harry Stone, Explorer, Colombo
50 bls, Archibald & Kendall, City of Lille, Colombo
100 bls, Charles T Wilson Co, City of Lille, Colombo
CLOVE OIL—14 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Extavia, Marseilles
COCONUT OIL—50 cyls, Welch, Holme & Clark, City of Lille, Colombo
1,040 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Triton, Cebu
200 tons, Manhattan Soap Co, Triton, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—130 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid Co, Lyngenfjord, Bergen
8 dms, United Fruit Co, Lyngenfjord, Bergen
COLUMBITE ORE—1,343 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, Fernland, Lagos
COPAL GUM—182 bskts, F H Paul & Stein Co, Steel Executive, Macassar
226 bskts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Steel Executive, Macassar
105 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Triton, Manila
83 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling Corp, Triton, Manila
162 bgs, S Winterbourne, Kyska, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—133 bls, Riverside Mills, Herdis, Recife
216 bls, Williamson Northrup, Inc, Mormacmoon, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—600 kgs, Irving Trust Co, Scott E Land, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—113 dms, American Packer, Manchester
66 dms, Chase National Bank, American Packer, Manchester
100 dms, Chase National Bank, American Traveler, Manchester
50 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, American Traveler, Manchester
50 dms, Washine-Nation-Sands, Inc, American Traveler, Manchester
100 dms, American Traveler, Glascow
DERRIS ROOT—85 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Triton, Keelung
DIVI-DIVI—336 bgs, Bachray Trading Corp, Clan Maclachlan, Vizigapatan
DYESTUFFS—12 dms, G A Delis Dyestuffs Corp, American Press, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cs, G Danco, Inc, Sobieski, Cannes
6 bbls and 6 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Sobieski, Cannes
40 bbls, 7 cs, 5 pkgs, P Robertet, Inc, Sobieski, Cannes
1 bbl, Antoine Chiris Co, Sobieski, Cannes
10 dms, Bertrand Freres Corp, Extavia, Marseilles
49 dms, George Uhe Co, Extavia, Marseilles
4 dms, 2 cs, Extavia, Marseilles
1 cs, Lentheric, Inc, Ronda, Le Havre
EUCALYPTUS OIL—52 dms, Vick Chemical Co, Port Quebec, Melbourne
5 dms, George Luecders, Port Quebec, Melbourne
EUPHORBIA HERB—6 bls, The Meer Corp, City of Leeds, Tuticorin
FISH OIL—2 cs, Distillation Products Corp, Port Quebec, Sydney
FLEASEED—137 bgs, H J Prentiss & Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
HUSKS—547 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
112 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
260 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Scott E Land, Bombay
FUEL OIL—91,284 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Las Piedras
15,981 tons, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
101,009 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
64,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Benoil, Aruba
GHATTI GUM—171 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
457 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Explorer, Colombo
500 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Explorer, Colombo
250 bgs, S Pettinos Co, Explorer, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Scott E Land, Colombo
500 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Scott E Land, Colombo
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, City of Lille, Colombo
GUAIACWOOD OIL—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Mormacowl, Buenos Aires
50 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormacowl, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—2,415 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Cape Traverse, Walton
2,230 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Empire State, Walton
HYALCOL—8 bbls, The Duplan Corp, American Packer, London
IODINE, CRUDE—250 cs, Rosenthal, Bercow, Triton, Yokohama
KARAYA GUM—254 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
922 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Scott E Land, Bombay
67 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
66 bgs, J B Grumau Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
333 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Scott E Land, Bombay
63 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Scott E Land, Bombay
67 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
KIRILAC—150 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Marwarri, Calcutta
LAVENDER OIL—5 dms, Eric Coupey, Inc, Extavia, Marseilles
25 dms, Ungerer & Co, Extavia, Marseilles
5 dms, Erich Mantius Co, Extavia, Marseilles
LEMON OIL—150 cs, S B Penick & Co, Alf Lindeberg, Santos
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Inc, Clan Maclachlan, Cochin
12 dms, LoCurto & Funk Co, Clan Maclachlan, Cochin
6 dms, J Lyon Co, Clan Maclachlan, Cochin
12 dms, French Banking Corp, Scott E Land, Cochin
LIVER MEAL—1,200 bgs, Wessel, Duval Co, Gloucester, Auckland
433 bgs, Asher ft, Wilkinson, Ranenfjord, Bergen
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—250 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Scott E Land, Genoa
100 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Scott E Land, Genoa
MICA—130 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Clan Maclachlan, Madras
20 cs, A D Brown, Clan Maclachlan, Madras
65 cs, W Brand Co, Clan Maclachlan, Madras
5 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Clan Machlachlan, Madras
25 cs, Asheville, Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Lyons, Calcutta
20 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, City of Lyons, Calcutta
14 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, City of Lyons, Calcutta
25 cs, Virchand & Panchard, City of Lyons, Calcutta
92 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Alf Lindberg, Rio de Janeiro
55 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Alf Lindberg, Rio de Janeiro
42 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Alf Lindberg, Rio de Janeiro
64 cs, Siegfried Cusel, Mormacowl, Buenos Aires
100 cs, Explorer, Bombay
168 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Explorer, Bombay
1,713 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Explorer, Bombay
24 cs, Siebert Loeb, Herdis, Rio de Janeiro
15 cs, Sylvania Elec Co, Herdis, Rio de Janeiro
209 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
74 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
47 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
2 cs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
32 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
270 cs, Haber's Export Agency, Inc, City of Swansea, Calcutta
110 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
175 cs, James F Garneau Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
81 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, City of Swansea, Calcutta
153 cs, William Brand, City of Swansea, Madras
11 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, City of Swansea, Madras
432 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Marwarri, Calcutta
1,008 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
92 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
2 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
32 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
75 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, City of Lille, Calcutta
211 cs, City of Lille, Calcutta

MICA—530 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
640 cs, James F Garneau Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
100 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
25 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
MUSK ROOT—20 bgs, E Meer Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
MYROBALANS—396 bgs, The River Plate Import & Export Co, Glen Maclachlan, Vizagapatan
667 bgs, Bachraj Trading Co, Clan Maclachlan, Vizagapatan
667 bgs, Clan Maclachlan, Coconada
640 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Scott E Land, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—490 bgs, American Traveler, Glasgow
2,600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Paul Revere, Rio de Janeiro
667 bgs, Montreal City, Newport
625 bgs, Commercial Steel & Chemical Co, Ameircat, Scout, Le Havre
RESIDUE OIL—2,887 bbls, Stanco Inc, Spirit of Liberty, Aruba
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,200 bbls, Stanco Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba
NUX VOMICA—172 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Clan Maclachlan, Coconda
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—23 dms, New York Trust Co, Si Brodin, Itajai
5 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Si Brodin, Itajai
64 dms, Chase National Bank, Si Brodin, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—244 dms, Thy, Parnahyba
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Sobieski, Cannes
125 dms, Bonoil Packing Co, Extavia, Algiers
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Extavia, Tarragona
20 dms, Public National Bank, Extavia, Tarragona
100 dms, National Safety Bank, Extavia, Tarragona
20 dms, Irving Trust Co, Extavia, Tarragona
50 dms, National City Bank, Extavia, Tarragona
25 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Extavia, Tarrangona
38 dms, A Sclafani, Extavia, Lisbon
25 dms, Unanue & Sons, Extavia, Lisbon
38 dms, Rinaldi Bros, Inc, Extavia, Lisbon
25 dms, Desimone Bros, Exbrook, Casablanca
50 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Exbrook, Casablana
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, A Chiris & Co, Extavia, Marseilles
34 cs, Polak & Schwarz Inc, Mormacowl, Santos
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacowl, Salvador
112 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacowl, Salvador
59 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Herdis, Bahia
56 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Herdis, Bahia
56 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Herdis, Bahia
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Herdis, Bahia
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Herdis, Bahia

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PALM OIL—279 dms, Balfour Guthrie Inc, Fernland, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Guaranty Trust Co, Explorer, Bombay
2 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Explorer, Bombay
1 dm, Commercial National Bank, Explorer-Bombay
PAPAIN—143 cs, Charles L Huisking Co, Robin Tuxford, Mombasa
35 cs, National City Bank, Robin Tuxford, Mombasa
16 cs, Barclays Bank, Robin Tuxford, Mombasa
52 cs, American Ferment Co, Robin Tuxford, Tanga
170 cs, Charles L Huisking Co, Robin Tuxford, Tanga
127 cs, National City Bank, Robin Tuxford, Tanga
PAPRIKA—1,100 bgs, Extavia, Alicante
875 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, Jose Navarro, Extavia, Alicante
50 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Extavia, Alicante
50 bgs, M A Porazzi, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Extavia, Alicante
50 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Extavia, Lisbon
50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Extavia, Lisbon
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Clan Maclachlan, Calcutta
252 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Scott E Land, Singapore
PERFUMERY—4 cs, Roure Dupont, Inc, Extavia, Marseilles
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,283 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Five Forks, Ras Tanura
14,862 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Powder River, Fahaheel
111,213 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Quemado Lake, Ras Tanura
122,629 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Samoset, Puerto La Cruz
80,285 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, W E Downing, Tampico
101,048 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Spirit of Liberty, Trinidad
15,991 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Joshua Tree, Fahaheel
12,509 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Belinda, Bandar
99,511 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Council Bluffs, Tampico
108,274 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Lavera, Cartagena
123,321 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, F H Bedford, Ras Tanura
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—71 dms, Irving Trust Co, American Traveler, Glasgow
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Robin Tuxford, Mombasa
500 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Robin Tuxford, Mombasa
QUICKSILVER—500 flasks, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Motomar, Cadiz
RUTILE SAND—3,958 bgs, F W Berk, Port Quebec, Sydney
SANDALWOOD—20 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Leeds, Madras
SCHEELITE ORE—378 bgs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Corp, Pachitea, Fortaleza
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, City of Leeds, Calcutta
400 bgs, Explorer, Bombay
200 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger, Explorer, Bombay
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Explorer, Bombay
200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Explorer, Bombay
150 bgs, C L Camerik Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
350 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Marwarri, Calcutta
400 bgs, C M Timm, Marwarri, Calcutta
200 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger, Marwarri, Calcutta
50 bgs, C L Camerik, Marwarri, Calcutta
300 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Marwarri, Calcutta
400 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Marwarri, Calcutta
300 bgs, P N Rowe & Co, Marwarri, Calcutta
200 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Marwarri, Calcutta
800 bgs, Ralli Bros, Marwarri, Calcutta
200 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Marwarri, Calcutta
200 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
200 bgs, William Zinsser Co, City of Lille, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—28 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, City of Leeds, Tuticorin
81 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, City of Leeds, Port Sudan
38 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, City of Leeds, Port Sudan
5 cks, Reichard Coulston, Exbrook, Leghorn
SHARKLIVER OIL—570 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Ranenfjord, Bergen
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Explorer, Bombay
200 bgs, William Sior Co, Explorer, Bombay
100 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Explorer, Bombay
125 bgs, Explorer, Bombay
100 bgs, C M Timm Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
250 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Marwarri, Calcutta
950 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Marwarri, Calcutta
600 bgs, Ralli Bros, Marwarri, Calcutta
50 bgs, C L Camerik, Marwarri, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Marwarri, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Marwarri, Calcutta
100 bgs, William Zinsser, Inc, City of Lille, Calcutta
SULPHUR OIL—860 tons, Smith, Weihman Co, Exbrook, Naples
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Phillip Bros, American Packer, London
300 dms, Irving Trust Co, American Packer, London
TANKAGE—469 bgs, Armour & Co, Herdis, Montevideo
TEASEED OIL—223 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Triton, Shanghai
100 dms, Paul A Dunkel, Kysta, Hongkong
TEA WASTE—1,374 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta
1,141 bgs, Maywood Chemical Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta
270 bgs, Bank of New York, City of Leeds, Colombo
2,010 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, City of Swansea, Calcutta
2,088 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, City of Swansea, Calcutta
THEOBROMINE—20 bbls, Mormacmoon, Santos
TONKA BEANS—25 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Pachitea, Para
TUCUM KERNELS—769 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Thyra, Parnahyba
TUNG OIL—135 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Triton, Keelung
TUNGSTEN ORE — 283 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau, Fairland, Hongkong
TURMERIC—180 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, City of Leeds, Madras
180 bgs, W E Martin & Co, City of Leeds, Madras
210 cs, Forex Commodity & Produce Corp, City of Leeds, Madras
123 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Scott E Land, Bombay
VALERIAN ROOT—80 bgs, E Meer & Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, George Uhe & Co, Extavia, Marseilles
12 cs, Chase National Bank, Robin Tuxford, Mombasa

—Continued on page 85

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APMA Views Dangers in Research Policies

—Continued from page 4

bacterial plates, from which observation has stemmed a mighty industry.

"If, instead of working alone with little assistance, Dr. Fleming had been financed by a grant of funds, he undoubtedly would have been assisted by a technician, in which case the technician would have examined the plate and found it contaminated by mold. Would she have called it to Fleming's attention? My guess is she would have not, for the situation would have plainly suggested carelessness and contaminated plates are a common occurrence in every laboratory.

Researcher May Be Corrupted

"A fourth danger is that the investigator will be corrupted; that his principal efforts will be directed not toward the common good but toward increasing his unusual competence as a money-raiser.

"Investigators working on grants are subject to other temptations. They must be on their guard against the temptation to publish results prematurely, and to make exaggerated claims. I have encountered no attempts whatever by groups providing money for research to influence the results secured by the investigators they support, but the investigator is tempted to insure next year's grant by producing what is desired this year. This is the real danger in the situation.

Medical Schools Damaged

"A fifth danger is that medical schools will be damaged. There is now a shortage of young men in the preclinical sciences, and instructorships in these divisions of medical education are hard to fill. Doubtless in the fear that research would be handicapped by an excess of teaching responsibility, some grantors require that all the grantee's time be given to research.

"The sixth danger is that unusually difficult problems will not be attempted. In any investigation in which the actual work, the getting out of the facts, is to be done by assistants and technicians, the goal to be attained is restricted by their limitations. A brilliant investigator working alone may try to accomplish things of unusual technical difficulty, but give him a team to supervise and the temptation is strong to use only standard techniques, things that assistants and technicians are able or can be easily trained to do."

Dr. Starr declared that there is nothing further from his mind than the thought that the harm in the present program exceeds the good. Most of the dangers enumerated, he said, apply to large grants; they apply much less, or not at all, when the amounts granted are small.

A plan for the consideration of those charged with the responsibility of awarding of grants, was suggested by Dr. Starr.

Question to Be Answered

"Let us first consider the easier situation, the case when the program has a definite target and the means to attain the goal are ready at hand. This is the case in such projects as:—To discover whether a new drug shortens the course of typhoid fever; to ascertain the toxicity of a new compound in rats; to synthesize derivatives of adrenalin and test their effect on blood pressure in the dog. In such cases, those with authority to grant funds should ask the following questions:—

"a. Is the information desired worth the time, effort and money to be spent. That is:—Is the problem worth solving?

"b. Can the problem be solved with the means suggested?

"c. Is the principal investigator sufficiently well trained and competent to direct the problem and to supervise the subordinates?

"d. Are his other activities and responsibilities such that he can give to the problem the time and effort it requires?

"e. Can the subordinate personnel, competent to do the parts assigned to them, be secured without damage to other important activities?

"f. Is the equipment desired wisely selected and is it the best that can be obtained to solve the problem?

"If these questions were answered satisfactorily the project should be supported.

Amount of Money

"Having decided to support the project the next question concerns the amount of money to be granted. Because of the dangers stated, I am opposed to large grants of money to individuals, and those scientists who are raising large sums for their work by accumulating a multitude of small grants from different sources, should, in my opinion, be curbed.

"Another point needs further discussion, as it has come up repeatedly in my experience. Though they often ask for them, project directors should not be granted technicians to assist them in fields with which they are not themselves familiar. To support such a program is unwise, there is too much danger of the apparatus performing badly and the investigator not realizing it. Investigators should be given technical help only to do the things they can do themselves, for only in that case are they fully competent to supervise the technicians.

Target Not Clearly Defined

"When these difficulties are kept in mind, my conscience is clear about the granting of funds when the target can be clearly defined. The troubles of those responsible for granting funds begin when projects must be judged in which the target is not, or cannot be, clearly defined. Consider projects like the following:—To find a means for the prevention of coronary infarction; or to ascertain the cause of cancer or diabetes mellitus; or to discover a more satisfactory treatment for rheumatic fever, leading to the prevention of rheumatic heart disease. Should grants be made for these?

"There will be no dispute about the worthiness of the aims. If any one of these aims could be realized, the benefit to humanity would be great. Nor is there any doubt that they constitute slogans ideal for enlisting public or legislative support. But does the investigator really know how to start such a project and what is it exactly that he plans to do? Perhaps one of the most valuable things that scientific advisory boards can do for lay groups with money to spend on research is to warn them against projects of this kind.

Rigidity Hampers Research

"But there is much to be said for supporting research in some cases when the means to the end cannot be clearly defined. Too rigid attention to the target will handicap a fundamental investigation. Suppose Fleming's financial support had held him to his original aim and he had not been free to follow his inclination when the mold contaminated the culture plate. A plan restricting grants to projects in which the target is clearly defined will result in a rigidity which hampers fundamental research.

"So I am strongly in favor of projects with an indefinite target but they should be judged by criteria which differ greatly from those to be employed when the target is in plain view. In these latter, the primary judgment should be based on the merits of the project, but when the target is not in sight, the primary concern of those with money to dispense must be with the merits of the man."

Presentation of Award

Dr. Ernest E. Irons, president-elect of the American Medical Association, made the award to the National Institute of Health at a dinner meeting December 7. It was accepted by Dr. Rollo E. Dyer, director of the institute.

The institutes won the honor for achievements which in the current year included:—isolation and identification of the organisms which cause several types of common cold; development of tests for amoebic dysentery and other amoebic diseases; improving the treatment for malaria by testing new drugs, and identifying the common sanil as a carrier of schistosomiasis, a disease contracted by soldiers of the Eastern Theatre which is endemic in the Orient and which attacks the brain and other vital organs.

President's Address

In an address opening the convention, Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., and president of the association, declared that a healthy and virile pharmaceutical industry in the United States is constantly reducing costs of medication to the public. Despite increased costs of doing business, he said, now is not the time to raise prices.

"We have demonstrated," he said, "that this industry can stand on its own feet and produce not only our nation's requirements but the world's requirements of important drugs without governmental help or subsidy.

"Our industry also has reason to be proud of its record during this period of inflation. Prices of drugs have risen very little and a statistical study of this will, I am sure, show that no industry has done a better job in this respect than we."

Two recent indications of the "healthy state" and "virility" of the industry were given as the introduction of antihistaminic drugs and the production of streptomycin.

Providing New Medications

Citing "great progress" made in the last two decades in "advancing pharma-

ceutical research and providing the medical profession with new medications to conquer disease," Dr. Klumpp declared that the industry now occupied the place in the world formerly held by the Germans.

"We have learned to produce drugs cheaply, too," he said. "Who, in 1942, would have dreamed of penicillin at less than 20 cents per 100,000 units? You will recall that this same drug sold at $40 per 100,000 units when it was first marketed."

1948 Drug Sales Seen at Peak

T. W. Delahanty, associate chief of the chemical and health products branch of the Office of International Trade, stated that United States overseas drug products sales should amount to $200,000,000 this year, and pointed out that today foreign sales are more than ten times what they were in 1938 and equivalent to one-half the output of that time.

He advised that more attention be focused on overseas investment and production prospects in Western Europe under the Marshall plan as the key to the manifold drug consuming potentialities of Eastern Europe, Africa and the Near and Far East. In support of this point of view he cited many abnormalities in our current sales abroad which, if not rectified, could mean that we were not as aggressive as we should be in our world-wide health products program.

By way of illustration he stated that though our total drug exports were never greater, doubling our 1947 sales of antibiotics to $70,000,000 offset declines of 20 to 25 percent in other health products. Yet to a large degree reduced exports of medicinal chemicals, druggists' preparations and proprietary remedies could be ascribed to our overseas production which now seems to be equivalent to our $200,000,000 exports of drugs, according to Mr. Delahanty.

Warns Against Complacency

That we should not be too complacent over what has been accomplished was likewise pointed out, inasmuch as three-fifths of our foreign sales of drugs are to the 140,000,000 customers in the 21 countries on the American Continent, predominantly Latin Americans.

Since less than $100,000,000 worth of drugs have been destined for the 2,000,000,000 inhabitants of the 80 other countries in the world, he asked, is it not conceivable that a $1,000,000,000 market may be developed over the next decade?

But, according to Mr. Delahanty, this will call for more visionary overseas educational service, product distribution, investment and manufacturing in strategic locations elsewhere by the United States drug industry, than has been manifest to date.

Medical Director's Functions

Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, medical director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., declared that the manufacture and marketing of pharmaceuticals, being closely related to organized medicine and hospitals, called for a medical director with a medical education and experience to work closely with these groups.

A medical director's functions, he said, are to suggest new products for development and to estimate the commercial value of those suggested by others; to determine a new drug's effectiveness; to help determine proper labeling and packaging; to help determine effective advertising and promotion, and to serve as one skilled in public relations.

Cooperation with ECA

Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, director of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, and chairman of the association's Economic Cooperation Administration committee, reported on the committee's progress to date in its dealing with ECA.

"Under date of October 14," he said, "we received a partial breakdown on drugs and pharmaceuticals through September 15, 1948. This specifically showed the amounts of streptomycin, penicillin, cocaine, crystallized insulin, liver extract, blood plazma, pentothol sodium ampules which had been supplied in the total amount of about $3,300,000. The balance, however, of some $3,600,000 was listed merely veterinarian, medical, surgical, supplies and drugs and pharmaceuticals. We were advised it was not possible to give a further breakdown. This, of course, was not a great deal of assistance to your committee in actually studying the problem.

Drug Shortages Compiled

"Under date of October 14 we also were requested for any information as to shortages which we felt might exist. Subsequently a questionnaire was sent to every member and these replies have come in sufficient quantity to be tabulated and sent to members of the committee last week. There were certain items in this list that probably represent local or temporary shortages only and in our final report we will only include items which appear to be definitely short. This committee does not believe this list should be publicized as this might be unwise commercially.

"Another matter which has come to the attention of this committee is the fact that in certain instances ECA purchases of drugs were not made from legitimate manufacturers, but through brokers. This seems fundamentally inefficient and does not provide the protection of quality which would be afforded when goods are bought from legitimate pharmaceutical manufacturers.

"One instance has come to our attention where patented products have been purchased not from the holders of the patents, but from foreign countries with the goods brought into the extra territorial bonded warehouse in New York and reshipped from there. This committee is endeavoring to take constructive action relative to such matters with the administration."

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Tropical Medicine Society Told of New Drugs Progress

Malaria can be "economically eradicated" in endemic areas and "a major consequence of the disease in its chronic state appears to be conquered" through use of the new drug "Aralen," Dr. D. A. Berberian, member of the staff of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., declared before sessions of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the National Malaria Society and the American Society of Parasitologists in New Orleans on December 7.

Administration of two "Aralen" tablets a week to all those living in endemic malaria areas for six weeks, in conjunction with DDT spray control of the anopheline mosquito, provides an economical method to eradicate the disease, Dr. Berberian said. Details of experiments he made for the American University at Beirut, Lebanon, with the drug, have been accepted for early publication by a scientific journal in this country, he added.

Two new chemical weapons have been found to fight amebic infections, Dr. E. W. Dennis, also of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, reported on the previous day.

As yet the new drugs to attack amebas are known only by their chemical names and laboratory numbers of "WIN 1011" and "WIN 246," Dr. Dennis said. "WIN 1011" was chemically described as "bismuthoxy p-N-glycolyarsanilate," and the second compound, "WIN 246," was described as "the 7-iodo analog of chloroquine diphosphate."

Sterling-Winthrop Institute Reassigns Dr. J.I. Grant

Dr. Jesse I. Grant has returned to the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., after a year's leave of absence to study at the University of Basle, Switzerland. He will devote his attention to the pharmacological evaluation of potential new drugs, working under Dr. A. M. Lands, head of the institute's pharmacodynamics section.

Glass Container Shipments Up

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in September were 6,699,084, as compared with 5,081,064 in August, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 1,379,642 in September against 987,039 in August; chemicals, 640,609 in September against 531,518 in August; toiletries 519,742 in September, against 433,596 in August.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in September was 3,535,653, as compared with 3,318,157 in August. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 267,793 in September, against 230,813 in August; chemicals, 101,673 in September, against 81,358 in August; toiletries, 119,714 in September, against 154,862 in August.

S.K.&F. Expands Research Staff

Dr. Thomas C. Aschner has become associated with Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, as a research chemist in the manufacturing division. A native of Vienna, he has been doing private consulting and process development work.

NAIDM Probes Failures

—*Continued from page 49*

and Cyril S. Kimball, of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, and presented by the former, described a method and apparatus for directly determining the relative resistance of waxes to soiling without regard to the complex of physical properties of the film which may be responsible for the property. Mr. Schoenholz stated that the method and apparatus gives a significant measure of the tendency of waxes to retain soil particles impressed upon them in walking rather than a measure of the tack of the film which is probably only one of several film characteristics involved.

A series of tables was presented, the first of which, showing the rather high soil retention of linoleum itself, indicated that tackiness is not the only factor in soil retention but that other factors, such as porosity of the surface and hardness, are also important.

Table II indicated the relative low soil retention of shellac and "Amberol 750," and indicated the relative superiority of a pure shellac film to a pure "Amberol" film.

Waxes from Toluene Dispersions

The soil retention values of individual waxes from toluene dispersions, shown in table III, were considered somewhat dubious although they were very likely in correct general order, according to Mr. Schoenholz. The chief error probably involved, it was said, was failure to eliminate all solvent due to the solvent retention properties of the waxes.

In table IV, carnauba was shown to exhibit less dirt retention than candelilla and the dirt retention for a 1:1 mixture of the two waxes is almost the exact mean of the dirt retention of the waxes alone. The improvement derived by adding shellac or a shellac-like material appeared clearly. In each case a reduction of soil retention was noted for waxes containing such a resin as compared to the comparable emulsion not containing the resin. The influence exerted by the emulsifier used was shown by the comparison of the results obtained with the ivory soap and oleate soap formulae.

Table V showed values obtained for ten commercial wax samples and indicated the range of values for commercial preparations.

Basing Point Pricing

Willard B. Van Horne, jr., assistant general counsel for the senate subcommittee on trade policies, presented a review of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cement case decision. He urged the association to study carefully the decision in the case. The senate committee, he said, invites members of the association to make a study of their industry and the effects of this decision upon it and present its views to the committee.

Heads Rubber Chemists

Dr. Howard I. Cramer, director of development for Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has been elected chairman of the division of rubber chemistry of the American Chemical Society, to succeed Harry E. Outcault, manager of the zinc oxide sales for the St. Joseph Lead Company. Dr. Frederick W. Stavely, director of research of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, was chosen chairman-elect.

May Heads Quality Control

—*Continued from page 5*

the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill., when that laboratory worked out the basic processes for mass production of penicillin. During his directorship, the laboratory also developed processes for the production of synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes, improved food and drying vegetable oils, plastics, new methods for the production of starch, improved methods of alcohol production and a number of new fermentation products.

While director of the United States Soybean Laboratory at the University of Illinois during 1936 to 1939, he was also instrumental in developing new and improved uses for soybeans and soybean products. As chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry, Department of Agriculture, from 1944 to 1946, Dr. May directed the efforts of four department laboratories in finding new uses and new production methods for agricultural crops and by-products.

Trade Briefs

Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce has moved its offices in New York to 21 East Fortieth street, Zone 16.

Mary C. Ginkiewicz, of the research division of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, recently addressed the science forum of Rosemont College, Rosemont, Pa., on "Modern Research in the Development of Pharmaceutical Preparations." Miss Ginkiewicz is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Women's University Club of Philadelphia.

Voted Pittsburgh Award

Dr. Henry H. Storch, chief of the research and development branch of the Office of Liquid Synthetic Fuels of the Bureau of Mines, has been chosen as the 1948 recipient of the Pittsburgh Award of the Pittsburgh section of the American Chemical Society. The award will be presented to Dr. Storch on December 16.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

linseed meal from the United States; cancellation of $68,000 for copra expellers from the Philippines; and a decrease of $150,000 for lead and lead products from Mexico.

To France—$211,000 for soybeans, $2,822,800 for peanuts, $85,000 for nickel and nickel products from the United States; $347,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Newfoundland; $100,000 for zinc and zinc products from Canada, $76,000 for crude oil from Venezuela; $2,577,000 for oil seeds from the western hemisphere other than the United States, Canada, Brazil, Newfoundland and Argentina; a decrease of $2,800,000 for copra from the Philippines; $2,089,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from the western hemisphere other than the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Brazil and Argentina; $4,000 for linseed from Mexico; a decrease of $2,764,000 for petroleum products from Iraq; $465,000 for oil seeds from Mozambique Angola.

French Zone Germany—$730,000 for metallic ores and concentrates, $600,000 for hides and skins from the western hemisphere other than the United States, Newfoundland, Brazil and Argentina; $220,000 for aluminum and aluminum products from Canada, $85,000 for nickel and nickel products from Canada.

To Greece—$28,233 for linseed oil from the United States, and $900,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Saudi Arabia.

Ireland—$18,670 for bristles, and $12,740 for gum turpentine from the United States.

To Italy—$2,601,000 for flaxseed from the United States, and $1,650,000 for hides and skins from the western hemisphere other than the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Argentina.

To Netherlands—$574,600 for white grease and inedible tallow from the United States, and a decrease of $82,000 for flaxseed from Canada.

To Norway—A decrease of $25,000 for lead and lead products from Mexico.

To the United Kingdom—A decrease of $200,000 for alcohol from the United States.

To China—$23,000 for nitrogen fertilizer from Canada.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in Sept.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in September, as compared with August. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948
Chemical and allied products	$58.19	$57.69	$57.21
Ammunition	53.61	52.64	53.65
Chemicals	65.27	65.80	63.49
Cottonseed oil	41.64	38.59	38.77
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	49.83	49.48	49.21
Explosives, safety fuses	64.01	63.93	61.65
Fertilizers	40.52	40.37	40.52
Paints and varnishes	59.27	59.03	59.24
Petroleum and refining	72.16	75.13	74.01
Rayon, allied products	55.31	55.32	55.35
Soaps	65.06	63.78	62.44

Dixie Machinery Engages Swan

The Dixie Machinery Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed David P. Swan field engineer. Mr. Swan, who was formerly associated with the Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Company, has specialized in the adaptation of grinding and pulverizing equipment in the chemical process industries.

Elmer W. Noxon, president of the company, has announced that it is considering the installation of a testing laboratory as part of its contemplated expansion program. The laboratory would enable the organization to engage in further research into problems confronting the chemical industry.

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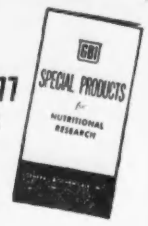

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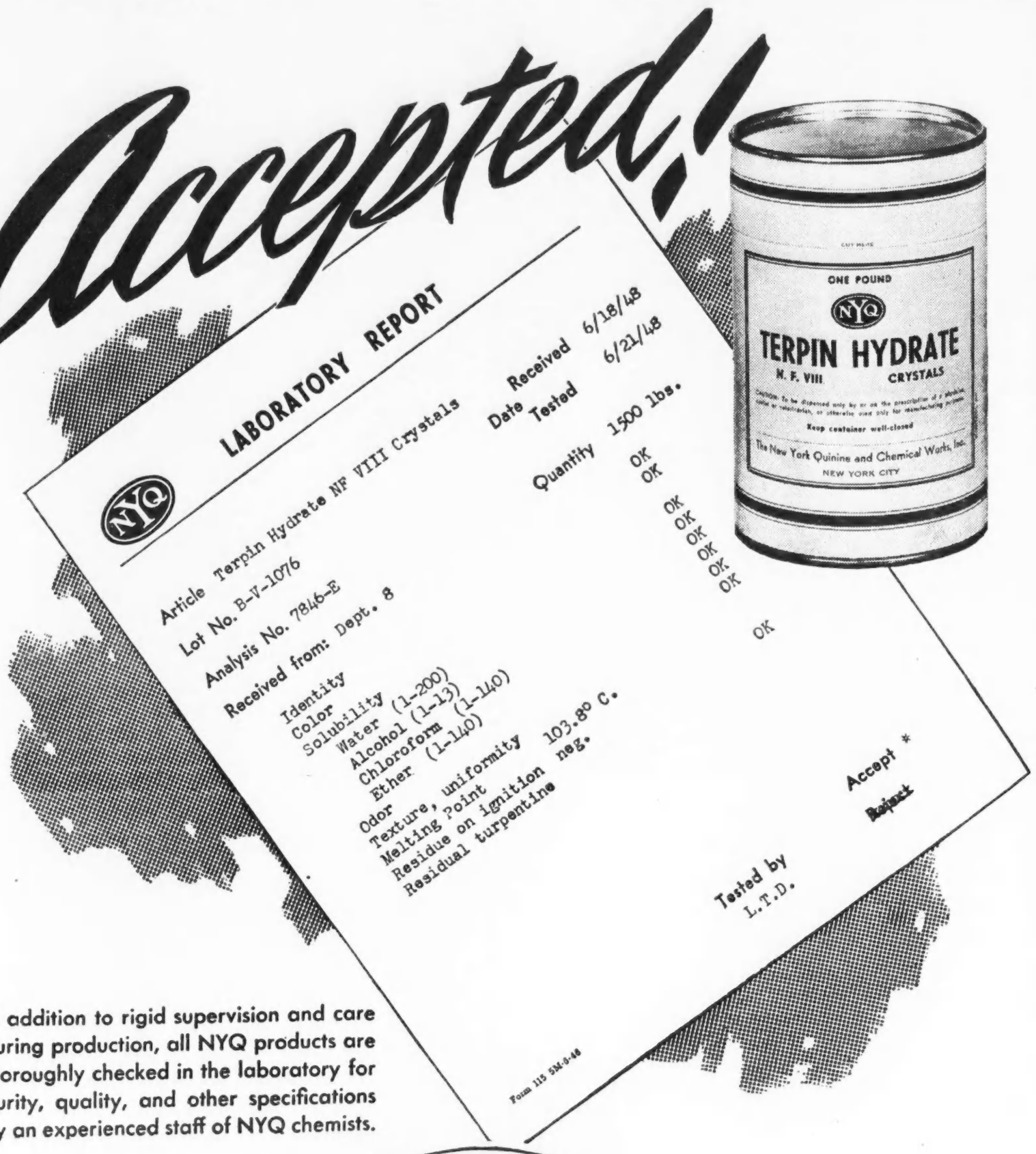

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market for medicinal botanicals has not lost the power to advance prices. For many weeks, indeed for many months, low pressure demand had caused prices to sag almost continuously — witness the fact that a year ago the market index was 255.2, while at the end of last week it stood at 200.6 as the result of price advances sufficient to raise the index 1.2 points over the index prevailing in the previous week.

Though demand was still cabined, cribbed, and confined within narrow limits, an even moderate gain in buying pressure was sufficient to bring price advances as a contrast to movements which had been declines almost exclusively.

That the market was sensitive to the existence of moderate stocks and relative high costs was shown last week by the price advances that took place in angostura, white pine, and white cherry barks; black cohosh, rhubarb, stillingia, and Belgian valerian roots; and in Morocco fenugreek seed and imported pennyroyal leaves. The fact that the downward trend had not disappeared entirely on spot was shown by the lower prices at which echinacea, ipecac, sarsaparilla, sencga, Canadian snake, and spikenard roots; Roman chamomile and no-leaf linden flowers; and two qualities of Jamaica ginger were offered last week.

Demand for flavoring botanicals was so shrunken that the undermining of prices continued. However, cents-per-pound savings proved a poor inducement to buyers who were still under the spell of the advantages inherent in low inventories at the year-end.

Balsams

Copaiba—Cables revealed only limited quantities of this article to be available at the origin, a fact that contributed much strength to the local market.

Fir—The market was fully steady in price regardless of the low level occupied by demand from manufacturing consumers during the past week. The situation applied equally to Oregon and Canada balsams.

Barks

Angostura — The market strengthened here in keeping with the absence of surplus spot stocks and the firmness prevailing on values at the primary market. Local quotations rose to 48c. to 50c. per pound.

Cinchona—Broken red quill was reported on the higher basis of 45c. to 50c. per pound, reflecting what has developed in the matter of replacement costs in the primary markets for USP goods.

Wahoo—Root bark was lower in price in local circles, the minimum of quotations becoming $1.85 per pound but the range continuing to touch $2 per pound as quoted in some quarters.

White Pine—Seasonal request has stiffened what had been a comparatively easy market and at the end of the past week the market was higher at 17c. to 20c. per pound, ranging thus according to seller, quality and quantity.

Wild Cherry—Rossed, thin, green bark was higher at 24c. to 25c. per pound, the market having been stimulated considerably by the steadily expanded demand that was, however, along strictly seasonal lines. Consumption at satisfactory levels was expected to continue.

Beans

Vanilla—The local market was relatively quiet and limited demand was expected to continue over the balance of the waning year. The price situation on spot seemed to have been fairly well adjusted for the time being at least but as to the future of such events, few were disposed to venture an opinion. Stocks of beans available in this country could care for actual consuming needs over a substantial period of time and nothing at this time suggests a broadening of consumption to an extent likely to change that aspect of local affairs.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ending December 3

New York

Buchu leaves, 10 bales: filthy.
Cassia, 533 bales: filthy.
Celery seed (2 lots), 264 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 740 packages: filthy.
Cloves, 500 bags: filthy.
Codliver oil, 24 drums: not USP.
Laurel leaves, 280 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 304 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 802 bags: moldy and insect bored.
white, 70 bags: live and dead insects.
Senna leaves, 78 bags: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Angostura bark, 3c. per lb.
Cohosh root, black, 2c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, 1c. per lb.
Pennyroyal leaves, 5c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 20c. per lb.
powdered, 15c. per lb.
Stillingia root, 2c. per lb.
Valerian root, Belgian, 2c. per lb.
White pine bark, 1c. per lb.
Wild cherry bark, rossed, thin, green, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Tarragon herb, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Black Indian hemp root, 2c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Roman, 10c. per lb.
Echinacea root, 2c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 25c. per lb.
Ipecac root, 25c. per lb.
Linden flowers, with leaves, 1c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 15c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, 3c. per lb.
Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.
Snakeroot, Canada, 3c. per lb.
Soikenard root, 3c. per lb.
Tamarinds, 1c. per lb.
Wahoo root bark, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Cassia, Chinese rolls, select, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, spot, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Italian, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Mace, No. 1, Sinaw, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, 1c. per lb.
English, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Niger, 1c. per lb.
birdseye, 5c. per lb.
white, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Central Amer., 1c. per lb.
Nicaragua, hulled, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
200.6	199.4	198.7	255.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Berries

Cubeb—The market was very dull; only jobbing lots were in request and there was very little of that sort of business going the rounds during the past week. The price situation seemed to be reasonably steady and in line with that at the origin.

Raspberries—Actual demand was very light—which was, perhaps, just as well considering the lack of substantial stocks in the hands of local suppliers. Prices had an exceptionally firm basis.

Flowers

Chamomile—Roman flowers have been replaced at prices favoring the importer. Some of the reduced cost has been passed to consumers through the reduction of spot quotations to the basis of $1.15 per pound as a minimum quote. Upwards of $1.50 was asked in some instances. Hungarian flowers lacked new developments.

Linden — Flowers and leaves were cheaper on the spot at the close of the past week. The market ranged 25c. to 27c. per pound and received only a support in the form of jobbing orders. No change came in flowers without leaves; they were quoted 24c. to 26c.

Gums

Benzoin — Jobbing business prevailed last week and trade in that variety of transaction was comparatively short. The price situation remained favorable for buyers since the tendency of most sellers was to shade quotations in the event of substantial inquiries coming to the spot.

Mastic—Little trade but fairly steady prices prevailed during the past week. Not a great deal of stock was available on spot and the first cost in comparison with present replacement prices proved sufficient to grant considerable support to values.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel—Prices were easier for the most part and by the close of last week quotations on Greek leaves were down to 7c. to 7½c. per pound; Turkish, 12c. to 12½c. Only Portuguese leaves lacked change,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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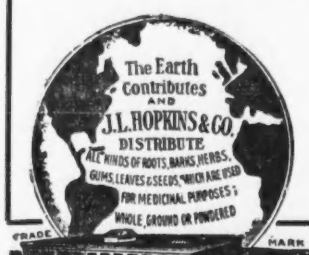
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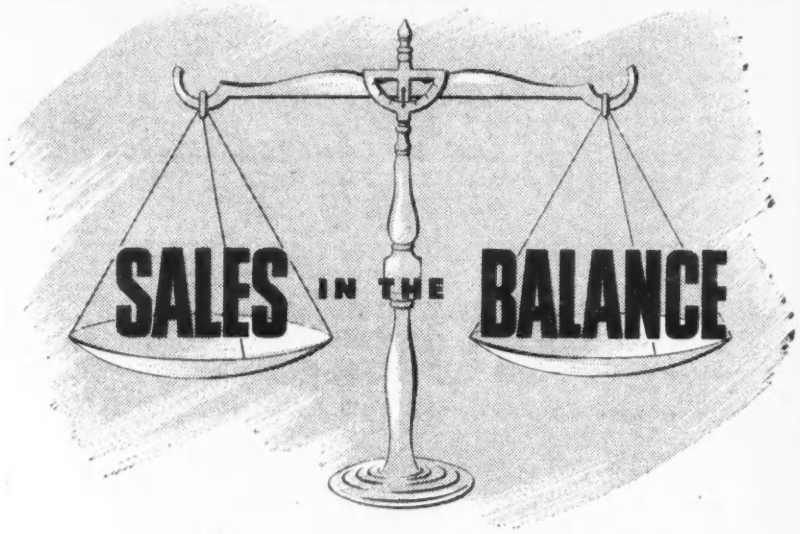

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The above name is another of those mistakes in botanical nomenclature never corrected successfully. First named *Eleuterii bark* after Eleuthera, a Bahama island whose name in Greek meant "free and independent", it was misnamed *Cascarilla* on being confounded with with *Peruvian bark*, a synonym for cinchona.

Peruvian bark was commonly called Cascarilla, Spanish for "little bark". In the early 17th century, the Bahama island bark was believed to be Peruvian bark and was renamed Cascarilla. That name has stuck even though in 1860 it was rechristened *Eleuthera bark* by the Linnean Society.

Dr. Stisser of Helmstedt, Germany, in 1693 wrote that in England it was mixed with tobacco to "correct" the smell of the latter when smoked. Yet, the doctor prescribed it as a febrifuge.

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the market remaining at 7¼c. to 8c. per pound.

Oregano—More competition for business in Mexican material brought the market lower to the basis of 15½c. to 16c. per pound by the close of last week. Sicilian held very steady at 16c. to 16½c.

Pennyroyal—Quotations were advanced rather sharply for this not especially active item but the rise was said to be justified by the prevailing prices on replacement goods at the origin. The market ended the week at 28c. to 30c. per pound.

Peppermint—Sellers showed a disposition to revise upward their prices on imported leaves of excellent quality. This disposition became active toward the close of the period when offerings were minimum on the basis of 75c. to 85c. per pound, prevailing according to seller and quantity.

Rosemary—Spanish leaves were dull and considerably easier most of last week. The result was a decline to the basis of 8½c. to 9c. per pound at the end of the trading period.

Tarragon — Herb was not in plentiful supply but moderate quantities still available were repriced at the higher level of 45. to 50c. per pound by the close of last week. Leaves were purely nominal around 95c. to $1, if and when available.

Miscellaneous

Papain—After a rather short period in which prices showed a trend toward improved position on the spot, reaction set in and by the close of last week some spot offerings were made as low as $3.60 per pound. The range, according to seller and strength, was to $4.

Tamarind—The article was slightly unsettled and some spot business was proposed on the basis of 12c. to 15c. per pound, prevailing according to seller.

Roots

Black Indian Hemp—The article settled a little lower in price last week, inactivity accompanying the adoption of prices ranging 48c. to 52c. per pound.

Cohosh—Black cohosh root was higher on the spot, being held at 22c. to 24c. per pound as the result of the very high prices that had to be paid last Summer in order that even moderate collection might be assured.

Echinacea — The spot market was slightly more competitive, a condition that led to offerings for prompt delivery being made at the lower price of 48c. to 55c. per pound without much interest being aroused.

Ginseng—The price range was very wide; so wide, in fact, that it suggested sellers' lack of opinions based on actual sales and the presence of mere chance in more than normal quantities. The progress of events in China do not suggest the availability of dollars in quantity to be spent on ginseng root and yet the range in prices was $14 to $18.50 per pound last week.

Ipecac—The price movement downward was resumed and the market ended last week at $4.25 to $4.60 per pound for whole material. Some felt that the bottom of the market must be close.

Rhubarb—War in China has pinched off the provinces supplying Chinese root to the shipment ports and the steady progress of the Red army argues ill for an early restoration of normal exports to this country. The spot market has risen to 80c. to 85c. per pound for whole and 85c. to 90c. for powder. Talk of $1 was even heard at times last week.

Sarsaparilla—Honduras root was lower at 40c. to 45c. per pound and the produce of Mexico was available at a reduced price of 28c. to 32c. per pound under competition.

Senega—Lack of sustaining demand brought a further drop in spot quotations and the market ended last week at $1.85 to $2 per pound.

Snake—Canada snake root was lower at 45c. to 50c. per pound despite the not overly abundant collection last Summer.

Spikenard—This article was more competitive last week and the market closed lower at 40c. to 45c. per pound.

Stillingia—The conservative size of spot stocks and the prices at which goods were obtained during the collection season was said to warrant the advance to 35c. to 38c. per pound as named last week.

Valerian—Spot goods were slightly more valuable with a recession in competition and the appearance of a trend toward establishment of spot prices more closely in alignment with replacement costs already paid for Belgian root. The market went to 37c. to 40c. per pound during the past week.

Seeds

Caraway—Danish material was a fraction higher at 19½c. to 20c. per pound but Dutch material was shaded to 20c. to 20½c.

Celery—Spot stocks of Indian seed were offered at a slight decline to the basis of 21c. to 21½c. per pound.

Coriander—Italian seed was shaded to 5½c. to 6c. per pound but the produce of Morocco was a fraction higher at 6½c. to 7c.

Mustard—Danish and English yellow were lowered to the mutual price basis of 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Domestic seeds held to a very firm price position on spot and at the origin.

Poppy—Dutch seed dropped to 21c. to 21½c. per pound for spots and to 20½c. to 21c. for future arrivals.

Sesame—Hulled seed from Nicaragua was lowered to 29c. to 29½c. per pound. Natural seed from Central America was down to 17½c. to 18c. while a choice variety fetched 23c. to 23½c. Turkish seed was cheaper at 14¾c. to 17¼c.

Spices

Clove—Zanzibar spice was advanced to 19c. to 19½c. per pound—the first change in many weeks. Madagascar spice at the origin was held at 15c. per pound against spot goods said to be available at 13c. to 13½c., subject to confirmation.

Ginger—No. 1 Jamaica root was lower at 27c. to 27½c. per pound; No. 2, 26c. to 27c.

Pepper—A pause in black pepper price developments came last week and prices lacked new developments. Hontaka red peppers were offered at 53c. to 54c. per pound; Niger, 34c. to 35c.; Nigerian birdseye, lower at 45c. to 46c. White pepper, lower at 79c. to 80c.

Gum Treating Process Developed by Glyco

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has reportedly developed a new process by which tragacanth, locustbean and karaya gums can be "dissolved" in a matter of minutes. Known as "Aqualized" gums, the products are now available in commercial quantities.

The processed gums are said to eliminate the necessity for boiling, alkali treatments or mixing with sugar, glycerin, glycols or alcohol. The process does not change the physical properties of the gums or their solutions, according to the company, and the gums do not alter the color, odor, taste or keeping qualities of finished products.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Stability featured prices in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals during the past week. To be sure, redistilled cajeput oil, as well as the single and double distilled oil of juniper berries, sold at lower prices during the period under review, but those developments were an exception to the general rule that produced an unchanged price index at 101.4, which may be compared with 151.7 prevailing a year ago. Prices on one brand of California orange oil were reduced.

The market did not lack elements of strength. For example, makers of clove oil from Madagascar buds faced a primary market replacement cost of spice at least 2c. higher than the price at which spot Madagascar spice was priced. Again, the winning of territory and battles by the Chinese Red army over the forces of the National Government was a threat to continued shipments of anise and cassia oils from China ports at whatever price—and shippers' price views were strong and rising. Finally, the wild upward surge of cardamom prices tended to drag oil prices upward and did last week in one quarter; estate citronella oil was higher in some quarters and firm in all; the shrinking supply of dillweed oil kept some suppliers busy raising prices, and dealers who did not change quotations seemed ready to elevate their sights shortly; out of a weak lavender oil market emerged 38-42 percent ester oil at higher price levels in some directions but not in all.

It may thus be seen that a leven likely to produce a reversal in the monotonously downward price progress in 1948 was seemingly at work in the market as a whole and the yeasty action would be much assisted were demand to broaden and deepen after the turn of the year released buyers from the need to limit inventories in the interest of the best possible and final financial statement for this year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Cajeput oil, redistilled, 10c. per lb.
Juniper oil, NF VIII, $1.25 per lb.
twice rectified, $1.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
101.4	101.4	100.9	151.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—The supply available on spot was reported to be more than sufficient to cope with the currently low volume of consuming demands. However, spot quotations were declared to be on the steady side in keeping with the unshifting quality that governs replacement quotations cabled from the origin.

Anise—The full strength of the spot market on this item did not appear in spot quotations prevailing over the range of 78c. to 95c. per pound. The fact was that but a single source named the minimum of the two quotations. The majority of dealers priced the article over the range 85c. to 95c., and more of them were nearer 90c. than they were 85c. The whole ties up with the present situation in China, where the Red Army progress makes highly problematical the continued shipments of oil from the interior to the shipment ports. The tendency here, consequently, last week was to conserve stocks.

Bay—A quiet market reported during the past week was expected to continue in effect over the balance of this year. Most consumers appeared to hold stocks superior to their present needs, and these included most of the larger users of the oil. Pricewise, the markets here and at the origins were very steady.

Birchtar—Stocks continued to be moderate in size, and the outlet into consumption was of corresponding size. Nothing suggested that a wider distribution of larger supplies would come after the turn of the year and, therefore, stable prices were expected.

Bois de Rose—Some of the current, even if latent, strength underlying the spot market prices may trace in some measure to the fact that during the second quarter of 1948 Brazilian exports of this oil amounted to only $9,841, against the value of $159,342 during the corresponding months of last year. The decrease was said to reflect the fall in the world market price for this oil, as well as to labor diversion to gathering the Brazilian nut crop.

Cajeput—Redistilled oil was lowered again, reaching $2.20 per pound in quarter but still ranging to $4.50, according to various dealers' price views. Technical lacked further change and, even though demand lagged, seemed steady.

Cardamom—Raw material took a wild leap in price during the previous trading period, and the spot position of oil gained strength and a wider range in price during the week just ended. Quoted at $28 to $34 per pound, according to seller, small demand failed to shift the market from its recent position of rising strength.

Celery—According to the United States consul-general at Marseille, France, exports of this oil in September, 1948, were of a value of $9,010. The spot market has shown few changes in price during the past several weeks, the more or less stable position of seed in France finding reflection in prices cabled from the origin in an effort to raise sales of oil.

Citronella—The price quoted or to be paid depended directly on seller and quality of oil involved. On that basis, the market on Ceylon oil showed a wider range at 65c. to 96c. per pound last week. The Java type of oil finding increasing favor in this country was available at $1.15 to $1.45.

Clove—All shipment cables on spice from Madagascar stood at or very close to 15c. per pound; they varied only a fraction below or above that figure. The fact was that spice could be bought cheaper on spot for prompt delivery than it could in Madagascar for later shipment. Oil remained definitely firm in undertone, and only competition kept quotations from rising considerably. The present minimum price on oil was set when spice was far cheaper than it was during the past week.

Dillweed—Sellers of this growingly scarce article continued to raise their price-sights and against a minimum quote at $8.50 per pound, as high as $9.25 was wanted in some quarters. The unsold portion of the 1948 crop was said to be very small and to rest in strong hands, all of which appeared to point to the probable steady rise in quotations parallel to the fall in available stocks.

Geranium—Bourbon oil continued to show strength based on the decrease in primary market availability of the article. According to a report made by the United States consul general at Marseille, France, September exports were valued at $20,315 pounds as compared with $15,800 value of oil exported in September, 1947. Demand lagged last week without weakening prices.

Juniper—One of the best suppliers of this article reduced quotations on VIII quality oil to the basis of $3.75 to $4 per pound, a drop of $1.25 from previous quotes. Furthermore, the NF twice rectified oil was down $1.50 in establishing a new market level at $5.50 to $6. The decline was said to have been justified by present replacement and production costs.

Lavender—Some quarters have advanced prices on 38-42 percent ester material, making the market $4.10 as a minimum figure. Others formerly quoting $3.25 per pound made no change in quotations. Whatever the price, oil was plentiful.

Lemon—Demand for American made material was a steady affair last week and along lines common to the market at the close of most years. Undertones were exceptionally steady as most manufacturing consumers experienced no difficulty in covering needs. Replacement cost on Italian oil jeopardized the material's ability to compete with the American product.

Lemongrass—Some quarters advanced prices to reflect a stronger undercurrent said to prevail at some primary market points. Such directions made the market minimum at $1.60, being a 5c. rise. However, quarters who had made the market $1.20 failed to make a change last week despite the generally firmer situation.

Lime—The supply has shown some improvement and a more competitive spot market appeared to have a chance for development. Open quotations were unchanged last week but there was a tendency toward shading developing in some quarters. Demand was not very active, feeling the seasonal recession considerably.

Neroli—The limited character of spot demand was seasonal in character without being adverse in effect on quotations. Ac-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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V154 I24 DEC 13 1948 XUM

cording to the United States consul general at Marseille, September exports of this oil had a value of $4,961.

Orange—Some spot sellers of Californian and Floridian oil had relatively steady ideas on prices regardless of the drop named by a large producer in establishing expressed oil at $1.75 per pound, and distilled oil at $1. The price range on California oil continued to be very wide, being $1.40 to $2 per pound, and suppliers at the outside of the range were hopeful of prices being attained a well stabilized position in 1949.

Peppermint—The second annual conference on mint research starts today in the Purdue Memorial Union, Lafayette, Ind. Since the conference had mainly to do with research groups for industries, dealers in the oil expect to learn much about accomplishments in research during the past year with a view to applying data to their individual sales promotion programs.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The market has a strong undertone and higher prices were expected if the situation prevailing with respect to the replacement cost of raw material shall continue for a substantial period of time —a development that seems likely to be achieved in view of the pressure of the China rebels on the National government at Nanking.

Anisic Aldehyde — The stronger and higher market was not extended last week but it remained without signs of wilting and unless something occurs materially to change the present threat to communications and shipment ports held by the National government of China, the market is likely to remain strong with a rising tendency or trend.

Diphenyl Oxide—Sellers reported a market backed by very firm production costs and a favorable consuming outlook for the new year soon to begin. The current call was down to levels common to the market during the inventory period.

Eucalyptol — Though competitive and none too firm in price, this article lacked further change during the past week even though it sold lightly during most of the period. Some sales for billing after January 1 were reported, however.

Charles K. Everett, vice-president in charge of sales and advertising of Le Sonier, Inc., cosmetics, New York, has severed his connections with the company, effective January 1.

Perfume Market Survey Reviewed by TGA Group

Various aspects of a survey on the socioeconomic status of perfumes were discussed by members of the Committee on the Use and Marketing of Perfume Products at a luncheon meeting in New York, December 6. The committee, set up in conjunction with the Toilet Goods Association, had a survey made by the Psychological Corporation. This covered factors contributing to the sales curve of perfumes over the past ten years.

An outline of the survey was given by the chairman of the committee, J. S. Wiedhopf, of Ciro, Inc. In interpreting the findings, the committee's main conclusion was that the industry should make a strong effort to teach women the fundamentals of good grooming with respect to fragrance. It had been found that the general acceptance of perfume was as something to be used only on special occasions.

The future of perfumery is rosy in the opinion of Robert P. Johns, of the Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation. He said that the survey showed that there were perfumes in 88.5 percent of the homes visited, although the average inventory was small, two bottles as a rule. The perfume business had grown two and a half times from 1939 to 1947.

The women of the United States, in the opinion of H. Gregory Thomas, of Chanel, Inc., do not know the how, when, and where of optimum use of perfumery. He urged that they be properly educated, particularly in the roles of toilet waters and perfumes and their application.

Gift-giving is a big factor in perfumery distribution, according to Samuel Rubin, of Faber/2, Inc. It accounted for 84 percent of the perfumes in the survey and 71 percent of the toilet waters. Eighteen percent of the recipients did not like the perfumes they got as gifts; but more than 20 percent disliked those they bought for themselves.

Perfumery should be used continuously, like lipstick, said H. L. Brooks, of the Alexandra de Markoff Sales Corporation. The survey showed that 66 percent of the women never carried perfume in their purses and 68 percent had it only occasionally.

Perfume advertising has not done its job, in the opinion of Pierre Harang, of the Houbigant Sales Corporation. It was found that 18 percent of the women interviewed never look at perfume ads, and 44 percent see them occasionally and recall them but little. The appropriateness of the popular style of appeal was questioned.

The services of S. L. Mayham as secretary of the committee were appreciatively reviewed by Chairman Wiedhopf.

Lime Oil, Vegetable Wax Import Duties Changed by Mexican Govt.

The government of Mexico has enacted legislation revising the export duty on essential oil of lime. The action provides that the duty is lowered to 10 centavos per kilogram, gross weight, plus 1 percent ad valorem, "if the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock shall fix annually the total exportable quota and shall distribute it among producers in accordance with the regulations which it may issue."

If such action is not taken, the legislation provides that the export duty will be 50 pesos per kilogram, plus 2 percent ad valorem. In another decree issued by the government, the ad valorem duty on vegetable wax was eliminated and the specific duty was increased to 6 pesos per kilogram, gross weight.

Essential Oil Ass'n

—Continued from page 7

each material. This will be a general rule, and not a part of individual specifications.

The scientific section also received from Dr. A. Fiore, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., a report on the study of assay methods for benzaldehyde.

Other actions by the section included approval of EOA specifications for the following materials:—Aldehyde C_{10} (capraldehyde, decylaldehyde), amyl salicylate, cajeput oil, cedarwood oil (including Texas cedarwood), cinnamic alcohol (synthetic), dimethyl anthranilate, grapefruit oil (expressed), indole, linalyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, nitro musks (ambrette, ketone, and xylol), palmarosa oil, patchouly oil, phenylacetic acid, phenylethyl alcohol, safrol, spruce oil, vetiver oil.

The sessions of the scientific section were presided over by its chairman, Dr. Eric C. Kunz, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., and the secretary of the association Ray C. Schlotterer.

The parent association held an interim business session under the supervision of its president, William Schilling, jr., of the Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company. Dr. Kunz reporting for the scientific section, said that the confidence and cooperation of the members had resulted in much progress on all problems. Gerald J. Danco presented amendments to the by-laws which will provide for the admission of members of the industry in other countries as associate members. These were adopted.

Secretary Schlotterer reported that a new list of trade-names was about completed. The membership had been circulated on the setting up of a system of arbitration for trade-name conflicts, and no objections had been received. Data is being sought from the membership on practices with respect to price differentials in connection with repacking in small containers.

The association will hold its annual meeting January 7 in the Hotel Plaza, New York.

Trade Briefs

Reta Terrell Perfumes has opened showrooms at 401 Bleecker street, New York.

Faberge, Inc., perfume dealer, New York, has purchased a five story building at 5 West Fifty-fourth street.

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TGA Scientific Section

—Continued from page 7

under the food, drug and cosmetic act against products which were legally labeled when received by the wholesale or retail dealer but which became misbranded through literature or sales representations made at destination, according to Mr. Larrick. He praised the self regulation being practiced by the toilet goods industry through the leadership of the association.

Metal-Chelating Agents

The development of amino acids as metal-chelating agents was briefly reviewed, and a discussion of the uses of chelate and complex-forming substances was given in a paper presented by Arthur E. Martell, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and F. C. Bersworth, Bersworth Laboratories, Framingingham, Mass. These materials are important in water softening, clarification of soaps, as a preservative for fatty acid derivatives, and whenever an undesirable metal must be rendered both harmless and water-soluble.

The chemical reactions of the most important of the modern amino acid sesquestering agents, ethylenediamine tetra acetic acid, was discussed in detail. Its acid-base relationships and complex-forming properties were explained with the aid of graphical data.

The authors of the paper presented further evidence for complex formation with the aid of titration curves showing the electrical conductance of solutions containing metal complexes of this amino acid.

Hair Dyeing Problems

Dr. Ralph L. Evans, Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, spoke on factors influencing hair dyeing, and said that so far the most satisfactory class of hair colorings comprises those oxidation colors that can be developed by low-temperature oxidation from reactants of small molecular size.

Hair dyes to be developed in the future, he said, still must meet substantially the same fundamental problems that now confront the art. According to Dr. Evans, there is little likelihood that melanin or other natural hair coloring pigments will be utilized in hair dyes in the near future.

Nail Polish Allergy

Dr. Henry J. Wing, research director of the Northam Warren Corporation, reported that a review of the medical literature has shown that in some cases allergic lesions about the eyes, ears and on the face are due to the nail polish worn by the subject.

Various investigators have proved that the principal cause is one of the synthetic resins of the aryl sulfonamide-formaldehyde type, according to the speaker. He said the proportion of nail polish users who develop this sensitivity is very small and practically all find relief by changing to a new-type polish which caries a different type of resin.

Particle Size Measurement

A new apparatus, based on the air permeability principle, to detemine the average particle size of cosmetic powders, was described in a paper prepared by E. T. Hinkel, jr., Dr. F. C. Nachod and Dr. M. L. Taintor, of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y.

Mr. Hinkel, who presented the paper, said that such determinations are reproducible and can be made in a range of 0.2 to 50 micra. He gave data on cosmetic powders and some of their ingredient materials. Pointing out that the determination of particle size is an important element in creating cosmetic preparations of optimum value, Mr. Hinkel declared that the apparatus makes these measurements quickly and accurately.

Mineral Oil Stability

Discussing the need for developing simple and accurate test methods for determining the stability of mineral oil and petrolatum, Milton Golden, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, suggested simple and accurate qualitative and quantitative peroxide test methods for the determination of peroxides in both products. By the described methods, the amount of peroxides are evaluated chemically by the oxidation of the ferrous ion to the ferric ion, utilizing the corresponding development of a pink or red color.

Mr. Golden showed tables which coordinate the quantitative peroxide values with the qualitative peroxide tests and the observed shelf line and predicted stability. These suggested peroxide tests were said to offer a means of determining a new constant or property for both mineral oils and petrolatums.

A peroxide test of fifteen minutes was suggested as a minimum standard requirement for medicinal mineral oils, and a peroxide test of at least two hours for petrolatums used in pharmaceuticals and cosmetic preparations.

Specific Gravity Apparatus

Henry H. Tuckley, chief chemist of the R. L. Watkins Company division of Sterling Drug, Inc., described the use of a new device, named a piston pyncometer, which has been developed for the rapid measurement of specific gravity and air or gas content of heavy creams or pastes. It was reported that results accurate to better than five parts per 1,000 are possible in a few minutes time using the new method.

Deficiencies of the present ASTM D-937 penetration method and some suggested modification were discussed in a paper presented by A. Kinsel of the Daugherty Refinery division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc. The paper described semi-micro and micro-penetrations for petrolatums and waxes.

Patents' Standards

George B. Finnegan, jr., of Morgan, Finnegan & Durham, attorneys, New York, declared that although the courts are continually raising the standards of patentable invention, as illustrated in the recent decision of the supreme court on an antiperspirant composition, the cosmetic industry offers an unusual opportunity for valuable inventions and valid patents. Cosmetic scientists, he said, have a rare opportunity to create, for themselves and the industry, a patent system of unusual strength and value.

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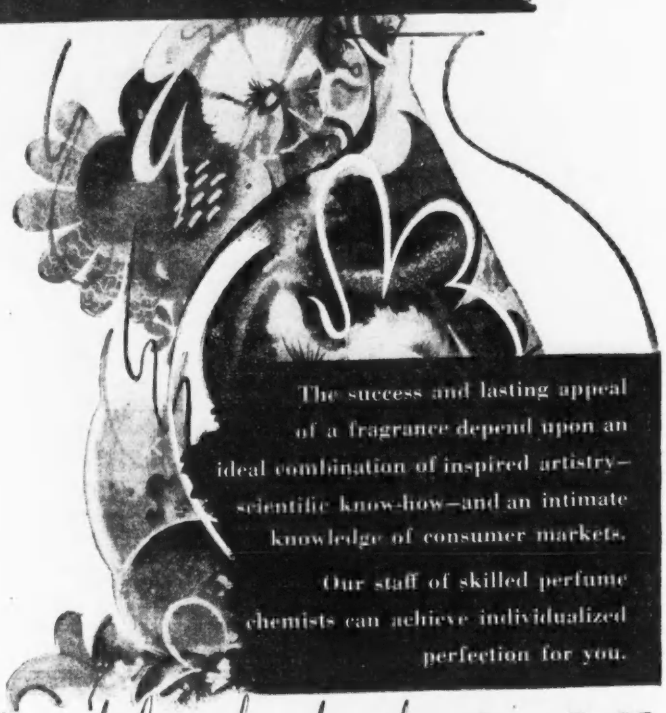

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DCAT Names Chairmen Of Dinner Committees

Robert B. Magnus, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, has appointed the following chairmen to head committees for the section's twenty-third annual dinner, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on March 10:—

Lloyd I. Volckening, Iverslee Company, dinner arrangements committee; Fred J. Stock, Charles Pfizer & Co., program committee; Harold C. Gree, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., publicity committee, assisted by Charles M. Macauley, Prophylactic Brush Company, as vice-chairman; J. P. Remensnyder, Heyden Chemical Corporation, reception committee, assisted by Clark L. Rodgers, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, as vice-chairman, and Carle M. Bigelow, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, honor guest committee, assisted by Harold M. Altshul, Ketcham & Co., as vice-chairman.

This committee setup constitutes a change over previous years in that the reception committee is no longer divided into subcommittees but operates as a whole and the honor guest committee (formerly a subcommittee) will now function as a separate committee.

ECA Gives Breakdown Of China Aid Program

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced on December 6 that of the $275,000,000 allotted for economic aid to China, $203,580,000 has been earmarked for commodity purchases, broken down as follows:—

Food, $70,000,000; fertilizer, $13,800,000; cotton, $69,790,000, and petroleum, $50,000,000. Of the remaining funds, $67,500,000 have been earmarked for the industrial replacement and reconstruction program, and $2,500,000 to finance the work of the Joint China-United States Commission on Rural Reconstruction. Procurement authorizations issued against these allocations total $174,948,666 through December 1, 1948.

Supplies already arrived in China include approximately $19,200,000 worth of food; $54,000,000 worth of cotton; and $29,000,000 worth of petroleum. Another $26,000,000 worth of food and approximately $10,000,000 worth of petroleum is expected to arrive before January 1, much of which is being loaded or is already enroute. The fertilizer bought under the ECA program is intended for crops during the Spring of 1949, and is scheduled to arrive in China between now and then.

Botanicals, Essential Oils Exports From Hong Kong, Jan.-August

Listed among the declared exports from Hong Kong to the United States for the first eight months of 1948, as reported by the American Consulate General in Hong Kong, were the following items:—

	Pounds	Value
Psyllium husks	166,995	$10,170
Senna	53,760	9,875
Ginseng	18	2,765
Rhubarb	12,320	3,381
Sandalwood	168	314
Galangal root	109,516	2,650
Gum benzoin	2,003	3,861
Cassia oil	37,800	53,863
Citronella oil	34,611	39,180
Aniseed oil	29,350	13,601
Camphor oil	63,744	16,999
Ho oil	3,336	4,305
Geraniol	360	594
Musk	135	17,070
Safrol	2,540	668

Cosmetic Chemists Discuss

—*Continued from page 5*

mary irritation, and any cosmetic may cause an allergic dermatitis in a sensitive person. However, certain chemicals such as strong alkalis and resins, used in some cosmetics, are primary irritants and produce a dermatitis by their irritant action on the skin rather than because of the hypersensitivity of the individual.

"This type of reaction," Dr. Morse went on, "occurs with various preparations as depilatories, hair wavers and straighteners, hair lacquers, hair bleaches, solvents and antiperspirants. Naturally, these primary irritants, even in mild concentration, can more readily sensitize the skin and also cause an allergic type of dermatitis. There are many chemicals used in various cosmetic preparations which may produce a dermatitis by primary irritation and/or sensitization or by both. Schwartz and Peck have compiled a partial list of these chemicals which they determined by patch tests."

Dr. Morse concluded that, "In the competition of cosmetic manufacturers to outdo each other in their search for new products and changes and possible improvements in their old products, the incidence of dermatitis is bound to increase. However, the cosmetic chemist can do a great deal to prevent and reduce this to a minimum. He should know the possible effects of the chemicals he intends to use in these preparations and he should be aware of their potentiality to sensitize and irritate the skin. With the help of the dermatologist, he can be of service not only to the manufacturer but to the consumer."

Dr. A. Wilbur Duryee, professor of clinical medicine, New York University, spoke on "Vascular Reactions in the Skin." He reviewed the vascular structures in the skin and described the normal flow through these channels, including the exchange of substances from the vessels to the tissues and return. Normal vascular responses to thermal-chemical and mechanical stimuli and abnormal vascular responses and functions and organic changes to similar stimuli were discussed.

Dr. Milton Harris spoke on "Chemistry of Keratins," and Howard Henderson, vice-president, J. Walter Thompson Company, had as his topic, "Truth as a Constituent of Advertising." The final speaker was Dr. Owen S. Gibbs, of Memphis, Tenn., who discussed hormones in cosmetics.

Chinese Chemist Studies Under ACS Sponsorship

Dr. Li-chi Tai, of Nanking, China, has started post-graduate work at the Carnegie Institute of Technology on a grant from a $25,000 fund provided by the American Chemical Society through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to aid foreign students.

Dr. Tai, who is associated with the iron and steel division of the Chinese National Resources Commission, is taking a six months course as the fourth student under the grant.

Trade Briefs

Rosemary leaves exported from the Marseilles Consular District of France to the United States during August of this year were valued at $440. Other exports included psyllium seed valued at $1,100 and thyme leaves valued at $873.

Clove oil imported into the bizonal area of Germany during 1947 was valued at $2,700. Other oils imported during the year were valued as follows:—camphor, $1,400; fennel, $1,100; lavender, spike, $200; rosemary, $400, and wormseed, $32,000.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Completion of adjustments on a variety of derivatives throughout the industry last week, particularly reductions in fuel oils, did not alter prevailing firmness in aromatic or aliphatic materials. Meanwhile, a second producer announced a 7 percent increase in tetraethyl lead compounds, effective February 1, 1949.

Domestic crude postings were unchanged, although at least two major buyers of Canadian oil announced decreases in amounts ranging up to 52 cents per barrel. The threat of a cutback in Texas production lessened, despite the order shutting down operations at 16 fields. A permanent injunction was granted to one producer and hearings were in progress in other cases. Thus, at press time, Texas crude continued to flow at an undiminished rate, and it appeared that this state of affairs would obtain until a court decision was reached.

Production of petroleum toluol and xylol was reported sufficient to cover only the needs of regular accounts. Higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends moved in good volume through contract channels, but little, if any, new business was taken on. The supply picture on aliphatics was good for the most part, unchanged from previous levels.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Conditions in the market for petroleum aromatics were unchanged, despite continuation of the tug-of-war over crude oil postings. Inquiry for toluol and xylol remained on the heavy side. However, supplies were still only sufficient to cover the requirements of regular industrial accounts. Spot and export buyers, noted in increasing numbers during the week, experienced great difficulty in locating any material at all. Prices held in all areas at 30c. per gallon, tanks, delivered.

The situation in higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends was similarly without variance. Shipments moved out in reasonably good volume to contract customers, but little, if any, new business was taken on. Listings were maintained. A producer of 150 flash qualified previous reports on the supply position of that material. Reported earlier to be easing, it was noted during the week that this in all probability was due to a relaxation of demand because of the hopelessness of supplies rather than to any increase in production.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Price adjustments on gasoline and other derivatives, which were completed throughout the industry last week, exerted little, if any, influence on listings for this and other aliphatic materials. Cleaners' naphtha quotations were on a par with previous levels in all areas. The supply picture continued good. Not only was there enough material available to satisfy regular inquiry, but offerings in considerable volume were also noted in the spot market.

Lacquer Diluent—The industry-wide realignment of schedules on gasoline, fuel oils and other materials operated quite independently from the price structure of this aliphatic, which remained firm. Consuming interest was on a par with previous demand, steady, but not intense. Supply-wise, the outlook was good. Both contract and spot buyers were well supplied.

Mineral Spirits — The supply position was reported excellent in all but one quarter last week. The excepted producer indicated that stocks were good, but that inventories of that company were not yet long enough to permit unlimited offerings in large volume on contract. Demand was unchanged. Prices were similarly constant, as adjustments for gasoline and other derivatives apparently exercised little effect over this section.

Rubber Solvents — Although gasoline, fuel oils and other petroleum products were being sold on new schedules last week, the price structure for these solvents was unchanged. Inquiry from consuming trades was without variance. Inventories were excellent, offerings continuing freely available to all comers.

Stoddard Solvent—With the exception of one maker, supplies were good. The excepted producer, while maintaining that stocks were sufficient to cover all regular inquiries, pointed out that the situation was still not free enough to permit the wholesale acceptance of large-volume contracts. Demand was unchanged. Prices were also stable, changes on gasoline and fuels notwithstanding.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Excellent supply conditions continued to prevail in this section. All bids, both spot and contract, were received. Demand was steady. Listings were stable in all areas, notwithstanding recent price moves for other petroleum derivatives.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

The market situation in liquefied petroleum gases was without noticeable change during the past week. Regular buyers of butane and propane continued on short rations. Spot customers were unable to obtain any material at all. Price-wise, there was no fluctuation. Other lighter fractions, meanwhile, were available to all comers in good quantities, but demand was only fair. Listings of heptane, hexane and pentane remained on a par with previous levels.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Major companies continued to hold the line in the tug-of-war over crude oil postings. There were no further price developments during the week, and at press time only two large independents and five smaller buyers were paying more for their crude. Meanwhile, the threat of a cutback in Texas production appeared to be lessening. Although the Texas Railroad Commission ordered cessation of operations at 16 fields on December 1, one operator was granted a permanent injunction and hearings were in progress in other cases. This meant in effect that crude production would continue in that State pending a court decision on the gas conservation measure. At the same time, industry-wide acceptance of a variety of price cuts, particularly on fuel oils, which became complete last week, tended to underline growing competitiveness in the derivatives market. This factor, combined with the prevailing mildness in climate, was viewed as a strong buttress against any general increase in crude.

Also of interest were developments at Canadian oil fields, where postings of at least two major buyers were reduced in amounts ranging up to 52c. per barrel. Last week saw the arrival of 285,000 tons and 846,426 barrels of crude petroleum from Fahaheel, Bandar, Ras Tanura, Puerto La Cruz, Tampico, Trinidad and Cartagena.

Fuel Oil—Trade-wise reductions on a variety of fuel oils were completed last week. Importations during the past week totaled 15,991 tons and 256,284 barrels of fuel oil from Las Piedras and Aruba.

Gasoline—Adjustments of schedules, completed industry-wise last week, revealed a general stabilization at somewhat lower levels.

Tetraethyl Lead—A 7 percent reduction on antiknock compounds will be effected on February 1 by a second producer of these materials. This action follows a similar announcement by another maker recently.

Crude Oil Stocks

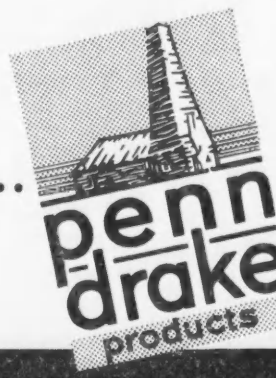
Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 27 totaled 234,585,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 234,170,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents an increase of 415,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 463,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 48,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 9,661,000 barrels, an increase of 194,000 barrels.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Call for solvents and diluents is good. Supplies are ample. No price changes were reported during the past week. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 15.9c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Supplies of liquefied petroleum gases are adequate to meet the demand, which is good. Prices are steady. Propane and butane were quoted at 9.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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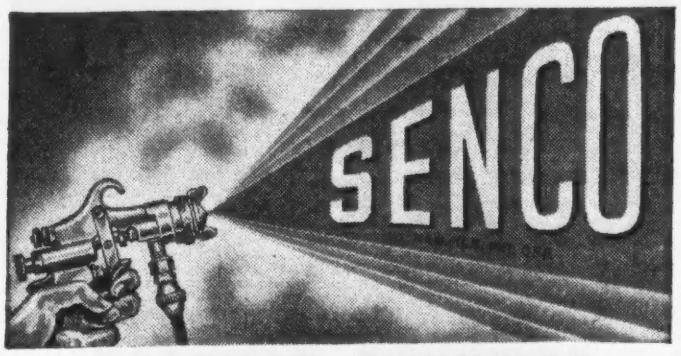

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TERPENE SOLVENTS

Product	Kauri Butanol Value	Boiling Range°C	Gravity 60F
Alpha Pinene	53	154-159	0.863
Turpentine	57	152-170	0.861
Parasolv	70	165-180	0.841
Dipentene	70	171-182	0.850
Soltene	210	172-203	0.880
Light Pine Oil	Infinite	180-214	0.900
XH Pine Oil	Infinite	214-222	0.944

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CROSBY CHEMICALS, INC.

DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA

ST. JOSEPH LEAD CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA
UNIFORM QUALITY
JOSEPHTOWN, PA.
ST. JOE
ZINC OXIDE
syn-on'y-mous (-mŭs), adj. [ML. synonymus, fr. Gr. synōnymos, fr. syn- + onoma, onyma, name.] Having the character of a synonym; alike or nearly alike in meaning or significance.—syn-on'y-mous-ly, adv.

"Alike...in meaning or significance"

Webster's definition of "synonymous," as applied here, in conjunction with our product will have the unqualified approval of our customers because of the uniform high chemical purity and physical characteristics of ST. JOE lead-free ZINC OXIDE.

This endorsement by our customers is of definite interest to those consumers of lead-free zinc oxide who have not yet utilized these advantages.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Further price activity in the market for protective coatings assured uniformly higher schedules on chrome colors, molybdate orange, zinc yellow and American vermilion on January 1. Meanwhile, in line with previous announcements, titanium pigments were up during the week. Quotations on one line of asbestos will be up on Wednesday. Singapore No. 2 brought more money last week, as did shellac, but Congo copals, Batavia dust and Singapore dust were worth less. A decline was also noted for lecithin, and one producer of synthetic resins lowered a variety of listings.

January 1 advances on dry colors, initiated by two makers recently, last week received trade-wise endorsement. Thus, on the first of the year, American vermilion, chrome orange and yellow will cost 2½ cents more. Up 2 cents per pound will be CP grades of chrome green and molybdate orange. Zinc yellow will be 1½ cents higher, while reduced chrome greens will rise one cent per pound.

Increases of 1½ cents and one-half cent to three-quarter cent were applied to all grades of titanium dioxide and to calcium-rutile extended pigments of titanium, respectively. Zinc pigment quotations were unchanged, but there were expectations of January 1 increases at press time.

One synthetic resins maker reduced modified rosin esters of pentaerythritol by 1½ cents to 2¾ cents, glycerol esters of polymerized rosin by 1¼ cents to 2 cents, glycerol esters of hydrogenated rosin by one-half cent and maleic resins by 3½ cents to 4 cents per pound. At the same time, another maker announced the introduction of a new urea-formaldehyde. The material is said to have excellent mineral spirits tolerance, improved package stability in pigmented finishes and faster-curing properties.

Among the natural resins, Congo copals, Batavia dust and Singapore dust were weaker, declining one cent to 2 cents, one cent to 1¼ cents and one-half cent to three-quarter cent, respectively. Softening in the market was attributed the withdrawal of inquiries from the United Kingdom. At the same time, Singapore No. 2 dammar was stronger, rising one cent per pound. Although shellac offerings in Calcutta were limited and steady, bleached grades and lemon lacs were up one cent in the New York market.

Sebacate plasticizers were firm following a variety of reductions which ranged from one cent to 6¼ cents per pound. One producer of asbestos announced December 15 advances of $3 to $11.50 per ton. Other sellers did not immediately go along, but, unofficially, it was expected that the market would level off at the higher listings by the first of the year. Bone glues were steady at lower levels in the wake of recent decreases of 1½ cents to 4½ cents. Lecithin was off by three-quarter cent per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, B, D, 1c. per 100 lbs.
E, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb
refined, 1c. per lb.
Lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Titanium dioxide, anatase grades, 1½c per lb.
rutile grades, 1½c. per lb.
pigment, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Gum, copal, Congo, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Dammar, Batavia, dust, 1c. to 1¼c. per lb.
Singapore, dust, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WG, WW, X, 7c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 1c. per gal.
Savannah, 1¾c. per gal.
Lecithin, bleached, ¾c. per lb.
unbleached, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 - August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
224.3	224.3	224.3	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The Bureau of Census reported October shipments of aluminum powder, flake and paste at 1,512,000 pounds, compared with 951,000 pounds for the corresponding month in 1947. Shipments during the first ten months of 1948 aggregated 13,797,000 pounds, as against a total of 14,138,000 pounds during the January-October period last year.

Green, Chrome—The remaining manufacturers last week went along on recently-announced January 1 increases. As a result, 1949 schedules will be 2c. per pound higher on CP grades and 1c. up on reduced chrome greens. The supply position continued excellent. Demand was only fair. The first of the year will see CP grades at a range of 38c. to 48¾c. per pound and reduced chrome greens at 14c. to 30¼c.

Orange, Chrome—A 2½c. advance, announced during the previous week by two makers for January 1, last week received trade-wise endorsement. Thus, the new year will see schedules for this material at 34c. per pound. Inventories were abundant, with offerings in good volume available for prompt shipment. Inquiry was moderate.

Orange, Molybdate—On January 1, the price of this material will be 45c. per pound, 2c. above curr[ent]

ity of the increase stems from additional announcements last week following the initial boost by two makers during the previous week.

Red, American Vermilion—Currently at 31½c. per pound, this pigment material will be 2½c. higher throughout the trade on January 1 as a result of announcements by producers last week.

Titanium Dioxide—Quotations levelled off at higher listings during the week following 1½c. increases on anatase and rutile grades. At the same time, the calcium-rutile pigment advanced ½c. to ¾c. per pound above previous levels. Current market quotations follows:—Anatase grades, 19½c. to 20½c.; rutile grades, 21½c. to 22½c., and calcium-rutile extended pigments, 7½c. to 8¼c. per pound. Consuming inquiry, meanwhile, continued extremely heavy, while the supply position remained very short.

Yellow, Chrome—This pigment material will be 2½c. per pound higher throughout the trade on January 1, according to further announcements last week. Action during the week, which met advances announced by two producers during the previous week, will produce a listing of 34c. per pound on the first of the year. Meanwhile, inventories continued ample, while demand was only fair.

Yellow, Zinc—Effective January 1, price schedules throughout the trade will call for 24½c. per pound on this pigment material. Uniformity on the recently-announced 1½c. boost was achieved during the past week with announcements by other makers. Supplies remained good. Demand was unchanged from previous levels.

Zinc Pigments—The Bureau of Mines reported total production of zinc oxide at 17,846 short tons, a 2 percent rise over the 17,445 tons in June. Output during the first seven months of 1948 aggregated 129,626 tons, while the monthly average for the January-July period was calculated at 18,518 tons. Shipments during July totaled 17,196 tons, compared with 21,000 tons in June and 18,663 tons for the seven-month average. Total shipments during January-July amounted to 130,638 tons. Stocks at the close of July were reported at 13,684 tons, or 5 percent above the June figure of 13,034 tons.

Meanwhile, in the market itself, there were indications that new, higher schedules were in preparation for January 1. Current prices on zinc oxide and zinc sulphide are guaranteed by all but one producer through December 30. However, trade observers viewed increases as inevitable because of the higher cost of metallic zinc. Supply-wise, there was no change, with offerings continuing limited to contract channels on a quota basis. Demand was very strong.

Fillers and Extenders

Blanc Fixe—The supply position continued snug. Inquiry remained active. Prices were firm.

Calcium Carbonate — Inventories were plentiful during the past week. Demand from consuming trades was only fair. Meanwhile, two new producers were expected to come into the market in 1949. Prices remained at previous levels. Importations during the period under review totaled 7,600 bags of whiting from Avonmouth, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Mica — D[emand] stock[s]

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MINERAL PIGMENTS CORPORATION OF MUIRKIRK, MD.

NEVILLAC 10° Plasticizer

SPECIFICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity at 15.6/15.6°C.	1.075 to 1.10
Weight per gallon (average)	9.15 pounds at 15.6°C
Distillation Range	Essentially between 300°C and 370°C
Refractive Index at 25°C	1.597
Flash Point	Not below 290°F. No red label required
Color	Light amber ★
Iodine Number (average)	44
Acid Number	Less than 5
Saponification Number	Less than 5
Molecular Weight (average)	240
Appearance	Honey-like oil, very viscous
Odor	Phenolic
Corrosion (Copper Strip)	No darkening, but very slight solvent action on copper
Viscosity, absolute at 25°C	235 poises

★ Color of Nevillac 10° has been improved and is much lighter than offered over last few years.

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Nevillac 10° Resin, also known as PHO, is a most versatile material with respect to solubility and compatibility. This material is soluble in all commonly used solvents, except water and glycerol. It is soluble in ethylene glycol.

It is compatible with most synthetic resins including cellulose esters and ethers (nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, etc.), vinyl acetate, vinyl butyral, zein, nylon, and partly compatible with vinyl acetate and chloride copolymer.

Due to the fact that Nevillac 10° is a hydrindylphenol derivative, it possesses many of the chemical characteristics and much of the solvent power of hydroxy-type solvents such as phenols, and aromatic hydrocarbon type solvents such as benzol or toluol. For this reason, it is capable of acting as a mutual solubilizing agent for resins, oils, cellulose derivatives, and the like, which are normally incompatible.

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S-1004-A SOLUTION. For architectural brush and spray enamels. Excels in gloss, gloss retention, color, color retention and durability. Gasoline, oil and grease resistant. Air dry 2-4 hours tack-free.

S-1103 SOLUTION. A liquid for easy brushing, durable, non-yellowing, high-gloss interior and exterior finishes. An excellent grinding liquid. Can be blended with gum solutions or drying oils. Air dries tack-free 6 to 8 hours.

S-1116-A SOLUTION. Vehicle of med. length, modified with drying oils. Accelerated drying properties. Excellent for trade sales and industrial finishes. High gloss, tough, yet elastic film. Bare metal adhesion excellent. Air dry 4-6 hours tack-free.

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ADVANTAGES OF PRIMERS MADE WITH IMPERIAL ZINC YELLOW
Uniformity, better protection against corrosion, low cost, wide range of vehicle compatibility, good package stability, shorter drying schedules, dead weight minimized, reduced hazard in welding, effective inhibition at film imperfections.
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The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America
Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York • Philadelphia • Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago • St. Louis • San Francisco • Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

Plastics, Synthetic Resins Consumption: October

The statistics below represent shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins as reported to the United States Tariff Commission by primary manufacturing companies or company departments in this country for the months of September and October. Quantities which are manufactured by the reporting companies or company divisions and shipped to both domestic and foreign users are included in the shipment data. Consumption figures are limited to the quantities of plastics and resins which are manufactured and used by the companies or company divisions covered in this report. The figures for September and October include data for some companies not previously covered.

	Pounds—Shipments Consumption October	September
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics[1]—		
Continuous sheets—		
Under 0.003 gauge	1,019,498	764,548
0.003 gauge and over	649,664	597,133
All other sheets, rods, and tubes	278,162	260,815
Molding and extrusion materials	4,781,014	*4,475,481
Total	6,728,338	*6,097,977
Nitrocellulose plastics[1]—		
Sheets	636,397	593,130
Rods and tubes	279,279	*252,722
Total	915,676	*845,852
Other cellulose plastics[1 2]	1,208,734	*834,786
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—		
Laminating resins (dry basis)	3,634,729	*3,892,934
Adhesives (dry basis)	1,341,934	2,207,844
Molding materials[4]	13,679,732	*16,260,548
All other, including casting (dry basis)[2]	6,325,115	*5,228,172
Total	23,981,510	*27,579,498
Urea and melamine resins—		
Adhesives (dry basis)	4,673,650	4,345,761
Textile- and paper-treating resins (dry basis)	1,661,834	*1,513,036
All other, including laminating (dry basis)[2]	[6]	[6]
Total	6,335,484	*5,858,797
Polystyrene[2 3]	16,520,239	*13,992,587
Vinyl resins—		
Sheeting and film, including safety-glass sheeting[4]	11,364,499	10,296,267
Textile- and paper-coating resins (resin content)	2,981,445	2,924,474
Molding and extrusion materials (resin content)	5,666,250	*5,925,213
All other, including adhesives (resin content)[2]	1,859,369	1,845,282
Total	21,871,563	*20,993,236
Miscellaneous resins—		
Molding materials[4 5]	6,373,193	5,745,990
All other (dry basis)[2 5]	2,540,213	*2,762,702
Total	8,913,406	*8,508,692

* Revised.
[1] Includes fillers, plasticizers, and extenders.
[2] Excludes data for protective-coating resins.
[3] Dry basis, including necessary coloring materials.
[4] Includes data for urea and melamine, acrylic acid, and miscellaneous molding materials.
[5] Includes data for petroleum resins, acrylic acid ester resins, mixtures, and miscellaneous synthetic resins materials.
[6] Cannot be shown without disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Crowley-Thompson Buys Ferro Chemical Division

Crowley-Thompson Chemical Company, Cleveland, has purchased the chemical division of the Ferro Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of the Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, it was revealed last week by Frank J. Crowley, vice-president of Crowley-Thompson. The purchasing firm will carry on business with the same distributors and customers from a new address at East Ninth street, Cleveland.

Hodges-Truesdale Sales Agent for Ferro Chemical

Ferro Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, has appointed Hodges-Truesdale Company, Cambridge, Mass., as sales agent for the New England territory for Ferro's metallic soaps, driers, fungicides, and stabilizers. Hodges-Truesdale will handle sales in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut east of the Connecticut river.

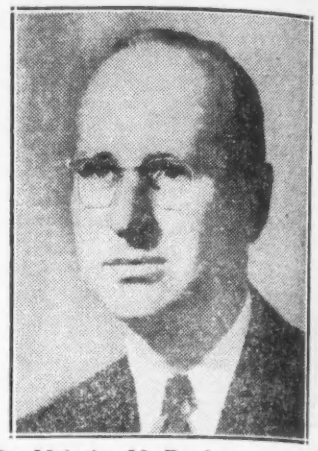
Am. Cyanamid Issues Resin Data

The coating resins department of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has published a technical data sheet describing its "Rezyl" resin 873-1-70, containing 70 percent solids, which has replaced its "Rezyl" resin 873-1, containing 65 percent solids. A second data sheet contains a suggested formulation for architectural white enamel made with the new resin. Copies of the sheets may be obtained from the company.

Egyptian Lacquer Building Plant

The Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, New York, is currently building a new plant at Lafayette, Ind., for the production of its complete line of synthetic and lacquer industrial finishes and thinning materials. It is expected that the plant will be completed early next year.

Heads Paint Chemists



Dr. Malcolm M. Renfrew, supervisor of product development in the plastics department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been elected chairman of the division of paint, varnish and plastics chemistry of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Dr. Paul O. Powers, technical adviser of the Battelle Memorial Institute.

Glidden Appoints Anderson To New Chicago Sales Post

The Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Robert B. Anderson Chicago sales representative of its chemical and pigment division. Mr. Anderson will make his headquarters at 14935 South Avers avenue, Midlothian, Ill.

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MOLDING COMPOUNDS
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"Kentucky Color" also distills:
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NPVLA Honorary Member

Thurlow J. Campbell, president of the Valspar Corporation, New York, has been elected to honorary life membership in the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Mr. Campbell began his career in 1917 as a paint salesman for Berry Brothers and has been president of Valspar and its subsidiaries since 1935. He is past president of the New York paint club and former chairman of the NPVLA executive committee, trade sales committee and Class B. membership committee.

Union Bay State Chemical Making New 'Isopol' Resin

The Union Bay State Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has commenced pilot plant production of its new hydrocarbon resin "Isopol." Made up of approximately seventy-five parts styrene and twenty-five parts isoprene, the new resin appears to offer some very definite advantages in applications where estergum, paracoumarone-indene and terpine resins are now used, according to the company.

It is described as being clear, hard and nearly waterwhite in appearance, as possessing many of the chemical properties of rubber, and as being unique in that it is completely soluble in petroleum naphtha. It is best described, the company said, as a modified polystyrene in which the isoprene acts as an internal plasticizer, thus retaining the advantages of polystyrene while partially eliminating the disadvantage of brittleness.

The product is available at present only in solid form, but will be offered in solution and emulsion forms if sufficient demand develops. Technical data sheets and samples may be secured by writing department R-1 of the company at 50 Harvard street, Cambridge, Mass.

National Lead Names Freiherr to New Post

National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Henry F. Freiherr manager of the metal division of its Atlantic branch, and has named Henry Getz to succeed him as manager of its Baltimore branch. Mr. Getz was formerly associated with the Toronto office of Canada Metals.

Mr. Freiherr joined the United Lead Company in 1917 as manager of its lined products department, and when that company became part of the National Lead Company in 1928, he was transferred to the metal division of the Atlantic branch. He was appointed manager of the Baltimore branch in 1938.

New England Paint Clubs Plan Joint Xmas Party

The eleventh annual joint Christmas party of the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club and the Paint Salesmen's Club of New England will be held at the Statler hotel, Boston, on December 16. A cocktail hour will get under way at 6 p.m., and dinner will be served at 7 p.m.

Metal Cans Shipments: September

Total shipments of metal cans during September, 1948, showed slight increase, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of September metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 405,787 short tons, as compared with the 394,582 short tons shipped during August.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Install New Officers

At a recent meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club at 2 Park avenue, New York, the following officers were installed for the coming year:—President, Charles A. Malizia, North Jersey Paint Company; president-elect, C. A. Aloia, Sun Chemical Company; secretary, Herbert E. Hillman, Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, and treasurer, Dr. Ralph W. Charlton, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

Louisville Paint Group Hears Resin Discussion

Members of the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club heard J. O. Small, of the Hercules Powder Company, discuss "Improvement in the Resins Designed Specifically for Lacquer" at a recent meeting at the Seelbach hotel, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Small evaluated the various rosin modified alkyd type resins, particularly those with increased flexibility, in standard formulations.

ZCO

GILSONITE

SELECTED ORE—Low Viscosity, M. P. 270-280° F.—Uniform—Clean

FINES—Obtained from Selected Ore. M. P. 270-280° F.

REFINED SELECTS—Various Melting points 270°—285° —300°—310° F.

GILSONITE SECONDS—Clean. Uniform Viscosity and Melting Point

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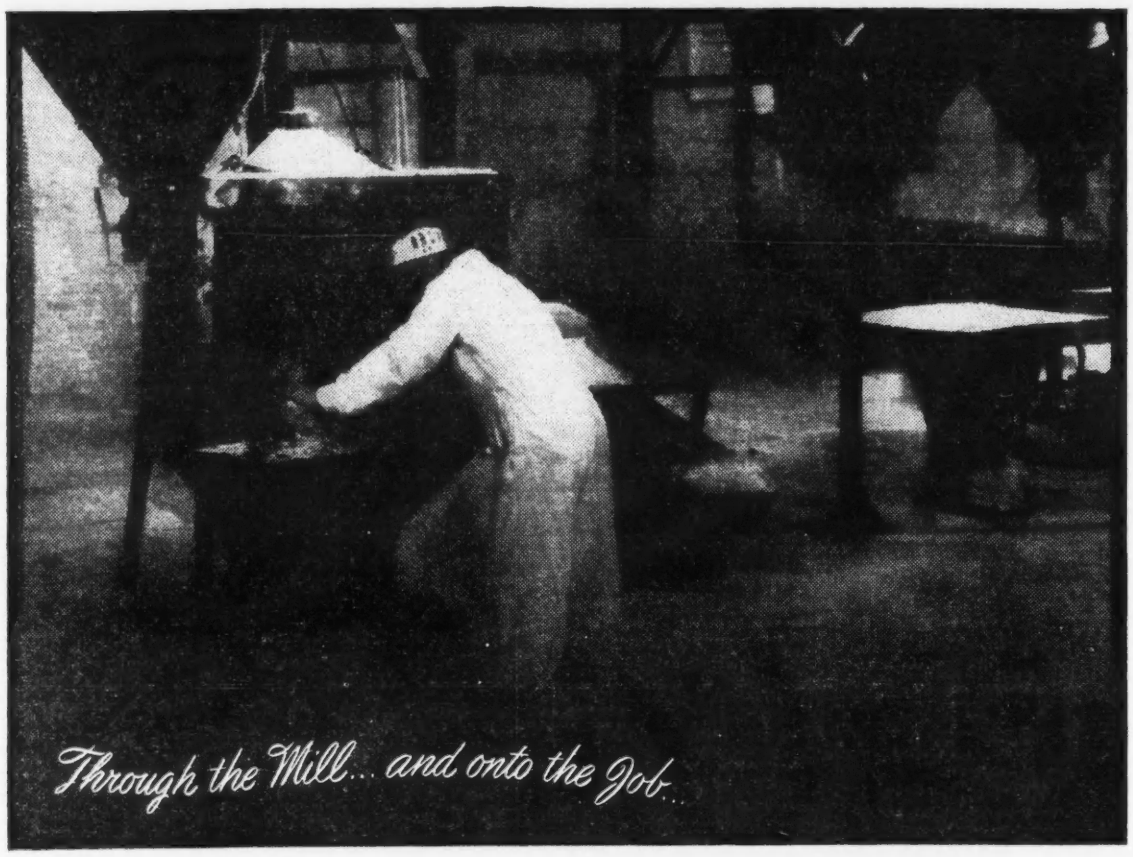


...White Lead adds MORE of the Properties that Make Good Paint

From mixing and grinding to the finished job, White Lead helps make paint better 14 ways.

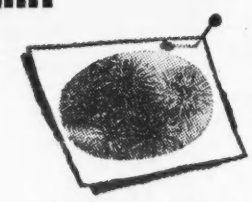
Look at the list! What other pigment gives you so many paint-making properties?

Remember, too, White Lead imparts these qualities to paint in well-balanced proportion.

Science shows that many of White Lead's paint-making advantages are directly traceable to this pigment's ability to form lead "soaps." See the "soap story at the right.

Let our technical staff help you fit "Dutch Boy" Basic Carbonate White Leads into your formulations. You'll get recommendations backed by more than 30 years of continuous paint-fence testing... the longest project of its kind on record.

1. Mixing and Grinding Ease
2. Package Stability
3. Hiding
4. Brushability
5. Leveling
6. Drying Action
7. Whiteness
8. Fool-Proofness
9. Film Strength
10. Flexibility
11. Tint Retention
12. Adhesion
13. Gloss
14. Weather Resistance



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HERCULES

Hilo Varnish Appoints Four In Sales, Credit Departments

Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Theodore H. Kleine executive director of credit and sales; has named Alexander Craig advertising and trade sales manager, and has appointed John H. Schumann industrial sales manager and Joseph E. Hayes assistant credit manager.

Mr. Kleine, who is a director of the corporation, joined the organization in 1912. He has been its credit manager since 1925. Mr. Craig has been with the company since 1919 and was formerly in charge of trade sales activities.

Mr. Schumann, who is also a director, has been with the company since 1936. He will continue as executive supervisor of the research department in addition to his sales duties. Mr. Hayes has been associated with Mr. Kleine in various capacities since 1924.

Esso Research Center Now in Full Operation

The new Esso Research Center, an ultra-modern laboratory located at Linden, N. J., operated by the Standard Oil Development Company, is now in full operation. The center includes, in addition to thoroughly equipped laboratories, an acoustically designed auditorium with a motion picture screen, projection booth and stage, and houses an extensive scientific library.

The Standard Oil Development Company and the center will serve the entire Esso Standard Oil Company organization on problems relating to any division or subsidiary. The development company consists of the research division, the chemical division, the process division, the Louisiana division, the engineering division, the standard inspection laboratories, the patent and legal division, and the development division. The research center is designed to eventually house all divisions of the Standard Oil Development Company except the Louisiana division.

L. A. Paint Group Told About Ketones

Dr. D. S. Herr, Shell Chemical Laboratory, Martinez, Calif., addressed the recent meeting of the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club at Scully's Cafe, Los Angeles. Taking as his topic "Use of Ketones in Surface Coatings," Dr. Herr presented a graphically illustrated description of the position ketones take compared with high lacquer solvents.

Phila. Paint Technicians Plan December 15 Meeting

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at the Engineers Club on December 15. The principal speaker for the meeting will be Harold M. Johnson, vice-president of the Nuodex Company, who will discuss "A New Horizon for the Technical Man—Marketing Research."

Universal Laboratories Holders Favor Purchase of Sleight Ink

Stockholders of Universal Laboratories, Inc., New York, have voted against the cancellation of a transaction in which the laboratories acquired the outstanding common stock of the Sleight Metallic Ink Company.

Industrialists Back Bond Plan

Howard Kellogg, chairman of the board of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.; Harold E. Webster, president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., and Melvin H. Baker, president of the National Gypsum Company, have been appointed members of an Erie County Industrial Committee in Buffalo which will promote thrift among employees by securing larger enrollments in the payroll savings plan of the Treasury Department.

National Lead Appoints Burley

The National Lead Company, New York, has appointed William V. Burley general manager of its Magnus Metal Division, to succeed W. H. Croft, who has retired. Mr. Burley, a vice-president and director of the parent organization, will direct all phases of manufacturing, administration and sales.

Sipe Names Kasch Plant Manager

James S. Sipe & Co., paint manufacturer, Pittsburgh, has appointed Herman J. Kasch plant manager in addition to his duties as technical director. He succeeds P. B. Rankin, who was recently elected president of the company. Joseph Kraus, formerly assistant plant superintendent, has been named plant superintendent.

Veteran Paint Official

Louis Halpern has completed twenty years as secretary of the Paint and Allied Industries Group of the New York Credit Men's Association. During his period of service, Mr. Halpern has seen the membership of the group expand from twenty to eighty-two members.

Trade Briefs

Sherwin-Williams Company has appointed Max E. Rowland branch manager in Buffalo, N. Y., to succeed Albert L. Muckley.

Copal gum exported from the Netherlands Indies during the first five months of this year totaled 1,414 metric tons, valued at approximately $522,000.

A. M. Jordan, director of A. M. Jordan, Ltd., Calcutta, manufacturer and exporter of Indian shellac, has arrived in this country for a limited stay to survey the American market picture.

Rosin imported into Brazil from the United States in 1947 totaled 205 tons, valued at $75,800. The United States also supplied 17,307 of the 19,309 tons of pitch imported during the year.

Perlite deposits in Napa county, California, are being developed by the National Perlite Company, Campbell. Expansion of perlite for construction purposes is being commercially expanded in the State, prices ranging from 18½c. to 33⅓c. per cubic-foot in bags.

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Paint Sales This Year Seen Surpassing 1947

Sales of paints and allied products during the past nine months already have exceeded the total reached during the same period in 1947 and, if they continue at the same ratio, will surpass the record $1,153,000,000-volume of last year, Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, declared on December 9.

Speaking at the annual Christmas party of the New York paint club, held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, Mr. Battley said that continued high demand for paints, varnishes, lacquers and allied products during 1949 is indicated by the continued high demand for durable goods and the scheduled new construction which will take place next year.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—*Continued from page 65*

VEGETABLE WAX—270 cs, Fleischman Burd, Fairland, Hongkong
WATTLE EXTRACT—4,744 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Robin Tuxford, Durban
WOLFRAM ORE—5,000 bgs, Natural Resources Commission, Triton, Shanghai
WHITING—700 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Montreal City, Avonmouth
YACCA GUM—477 bgs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Port Quebec, Adelaide
YLANG-YLANG OIL—2 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc, Extavia, Marseilles

Philadelphia

November 30 to December 7

ASBESTOS FIBER—490 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, African Rainbow, Capetown
BONES—200,000 kilos, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Coracero, Buenos Aires
12,559 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Royal Prince, Rosario
CARNAUBA WAX—50 bgs, Mormacwren, Fortaleza
CHROME ORE—788 tons, Frank Samuel & Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
FUEL OIL—98,612 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Aristophanes, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,857 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
IRISH MOSS—500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bloomersdijk, Rotterdam
LEAD—104,555 kilos, Transatlantic Metal & Ore Co, Bloomersdijk, Rotterdam
72,926 kilos, The Union Minerals & Alloy Co, John B Watterman, Antwerp
21,361 kilos, Transatlantic Metal & Ore Co, John B Watterman, Antwerp
59,860 kilos, Bers & Co, Inc, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,315 bbls, Atlantic Refg Co, Atlantic Exporter, Pamatacual
117,120 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfshare, Puerto La Cruz
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,632 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmeadows, Puerto La Cruz
105,861 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
115,204 bbls, Atlantic Refg Co, Atlantic Refiner, Covenas
117,584 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Puerto La Cruz
105,912 bbls, Atlantic Refg Co, Harbor, Puerto La Cruz
QUINIDINE SULPHATE—2 cs, American Ranger, London
WATTLE EXTRACT—554 bgs, The Bank of New York, African Rainbow, Durban
1,255 bgs, The Olson Sales Agency, African Rainbow, Durban
911 bgs, The River Plate Import & Export Co, African Rainbow, Durban
WHITING—2,200 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Bloomersdijk, Antwerp
4,600 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Edam, Antwerp
100 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, American Defender, Rotterdam
ZINC—50,000 kilos, First National Bank, American Defender, Rotterdam
37,650 kilos, Mormacpenn, Gothenburg
37,916 kilos, Ferro Mineral & Chemical Corp, Mormacpenn, Gothenburg
6 cs, Fisher Bruce Co, Mormacpenn, Gothenburg

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Traveler, Manchester
MANGANESE ORE—3,012,800 lbs, Overseas Metal & Ore Co, City of Leeds, Vizagapatan
MICA—119 bgs, Franklyn Mineral Works, City of Leeds, Madras
TRAGASOL—60 cks, James F Marston Co, American Packer, London

San Francisco

December 1 and December 2

COPRA—800 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Rempang, Batavia
LEAD ORE—3,327 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Napo, Antofagasta
553 tons, W R Grace & Co, Napo, Tacasmayo
167 tons, Napo, Tacasmayo
SHARK LIVERS—6 tons, Jose Maldonado, Perla de Pacific O, Manzanillo

Trade Briefs

Ammonium sulphate plant being constructed by the government of India at Sindri is reportedly nearing completion.

Barytes production in Algeria during 1947 totaled 17,445 metric tons, compared with 7,437 tons in the previous year.

Phosphate rock production from deposits in Senegal, French West Africa, has been estimated to total 100,000 metric tons in 1948.

Phosphate rock deposits on the island of Ogea Driki, Fiji, have been estimated at 100,000 long tons, averaging 65 percent tricalcium phosphate.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Lack of buying interest in oils and fats further weakened the structure of the market last week and fractional declines took place in the edible group which carried the price index down to 187.3 compared with 192.4, a week ago and 249.1 for the corresponding week last year.

Increased offering of crude cottonseed oil and quiet demand resulted in a loss of 1 cent per pound and some trading took place in December-March shipment at the decline. This was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures and on Thursday, the market broke wide open, under heavy liquidation and profit taking, declining 80 to 135 points.

In sympathy with this decline competing oils, corn, peanut and soybean oils also were reduced 1 cent per pound. Coconut oil also was easier with the withdrawal of consumers from the market. Prices were lower and off at least 1 cent per pound for prompt shipment. Copra was weaker and sold off $15 per ton.

Refined oils continued inactive and were reduced ½ to 1 cent per pound with crude oils.

Tallow and greases attracted less buying interest and the tone of the market lacked the stability of a week ago. Prices declined fractionally but were entirely nominal for all grades. Offers of fancy were still light. Small buyers showed little interest. Export demand also dried up. Soapmakers were reported out of the market.

Tung oil declined ½ cent per pound and a moderate volume of business was reported at the lower level. As a result of no improvement in consuming demand for linseed oil, offerings were more liberal with intimation that firm bids could have shaded asking prices several points on sizable business. Dehydrated castor and oiticica oils were inactive.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.

Prices Reduced
Candelilla wax, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
oil, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
187.3	192.4	193.2	249.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

With the market for bleachable cottonseed oil sagging, the break in crude cottonseed oil was the impetus to drive the market down sharply. Last Thursday under heavy liquidation and profit taking the market declined 80 to 135 points. Trading was active and sales totaled 595 contracts, the largest daily post-war record. Previous record day was 546 contracts, October 26. Weakness in lard, grains and cotton was a contributing factor. Tenders on the December contract were increased to 48.

Crude cottonseed was easier and declined 1c. per pound. Sales were reported at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for December, January, February and March delivery. Additional offerings attracted little consuming interest.

The 1948 cotton crop was estimated at 14,937,000 bales by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, against 11,857,000 bales last year. Production of cottonseed was indicated at 6,036,000 tons, compared with 4,681,000 tons in 7947 and 10-year 1937-46 average of 4,947,000 tons.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	199	21.60	19.95	20.50S
January	10	21.00	19.45	19.25@20.00
March	655	20.75	19.10	19.55S
May	488	20.40	18.80	19.35S
July	36	19.83	18.75	18.95@19.20
September	3	17.65	17.25	17.65@18.00
October	2	17.00	17.00	17.10@17.50

Total sales—1,393 tankcars.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 17½c. per pound, tankcars December and soybean oil at 18c., same basis, in this section. Buyers indifferent. Inquiry for cottonseed meal slow. Trading in 41 percent meal light at $75 to $76 per ton, December, Memphis. Cottonseed cake 41 percent was sold for export at $61 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Mississippi for January-March shipment. Soybean meal in good demand and held at $75 to $76 per ton, sacked f.o.b. mills in this section. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $12 to $13 per ton, bulk f.o.b. Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas.

Linseed Oil

While asking prices were unchanged, increased offerings of round-lot quantities were reported available at several points below quotations. Consuming inquiry continued inactive and the market was affected by the increased use of combinations of competing drying oils—tung and soybean oils—which cost about 5c. per pound less than linseed oil. A fair call for linseed oil was noted against current contracts. Tung oil was easier and off ½c. per pound. Sales of moderate volume were noted at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Purchases of 40 tankcars of raw linseed oil were reported by PMA at 28.5c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Texas, and 39 tankcars at 26.7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minnesota and California, November 19 to 29.

Sydney (Comtelburo)—Australia plans to devote 200,000 acres to linseed next year and eventually to raise the area to 250,000 acres, which is estimated to be sufficient to supply the Commonwealth's requirements. This year's acreage was 20,000 while last year only 1,890 acres were sown. In Queensland this year, 5,000 acres are expected to yield 66,000 bushels of seed while 50,000 acres are planned for 1949 wherefrom it is hoped to obtain a crop to yield 10,000 tons linseed oil. Crops are also growing in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

Minneapolis — Linseed oil trade was quiet, shipping instructions only fair and production at a relatively high level for the week. Buyers continued to show interest in the situation, purchasing an occasional fill-in lot but the rank and file apparently had supplies well in hand for December and the basic needs of January-March under control. Production continued at a high level but shipments were falling off as the holiday period approached. Crushing operations were well maintained because of the excellent demand for linseed meal and the oil produced was going into storage. Prices held unchanged at 27c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	4,620,000	6,000,000
Since Sept. 1.	56,018,000	101,360,000

Flaxseed — Moderate trading reported at $6 per bushel, the support price, chiefly for crushers' account. CCC out of the market at present.

Minneapolis—Crushers absorbed all available flaxseed supplies last week. CCC was completely out of the picture—at least temporarily. Price continued at $6 a bushel with no great competition for offerings, which averaged between 20 and 25 cars a day. Much of the seed was being applied on former purchase contracts but in any event it went to crusher buyers. It is now estimated that crushers own or control a total of 25,000,000 bushels of flaxseed and many estimate that this amount, along with what can be picked up in the country in the next few months, will be sufficient to carry the trade along until the end of the current crushing season. Most of the large oil business for the January-March period has been booked. Crushers have their seed supplies well in hand for this period and are not making too definite plans ahead of this time as far as acquiring further lots of flaxseed. The government, after export business and other requirements are out of the way, is expected to hold approximately 10,000,000 bushels of flaxseed and the feeling seems to be that should the need arise this seed will be available for domestic needs.

Shipments of flaxseed, in pounds, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	374,000	333,200	265,200	88,400
Since Sept. 1.	23,319,200	14,920,600	4,152,100	2,128,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehyrated—Recent advance of ½c. per pound was maintained for all grades. Demand was light, mainly for immediate delivery.

Coconut—Consuming inquiry was slow. Crude oil was nominal at 20c. to 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for December. January was 19½c. asked and January-March 19c., same basis.

Copra—Offers for shipments were more liberal. Market was easy and off $15 per ton. January shipment was reported sold at $255 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Quiet demand and lower competing oils created a weaker tone. Crude oil was offered at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for December shipment. Refined oil also was lower at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry continued

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

slow. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal. Liquid was quoted at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, and drums, carlots, New York basis.

Olive—There was little doing in edible oil. Stocks on the spot were unchanged and nominal. Spanish oil ranged from $4.50 to $4.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid on spot, and Moroccan oil at $4.15 to $4.25, same basis. Arrivals totaled 395 drums from Spain and 200 drums from Africa at New York last week.

Palm Kernel—PMA reported the purchase of 4,000 long tons of West African Portugese palm kernels at $228 per long ton, c. and f. Marseilles, November 26.

Peanut—Market was easier and a few tankcars of crude oil were sold at 19c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, and additional offerings at this price received little attention. Prices were nominal at 18c. CCC sold 1,240 tons of peanuts last week which will produce 17 tankcars. Refined oil was easy at 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Consumers were practically out of the market and quotations remained nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean — Trading was reported slow and the market developed an easier tone with cottonseed oil. Crude oil was sold at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, December shipment, and closed nominal at 17½c. January-March was nominal at 16¾c. Refined winterized oil was offered at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. PMA announced export allocations of 6,600,000 pounds of soybean oil to France for commercial procurement last week.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 10, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	...	....	....	19.00B
January	...	....	....	18.00B
March	...	....	....	17.75B
May	...	....	....	17.50B
July	...	....	....	16.75B
September	...	....	....	15.50N
October	...	....	....	15.50N

Total sales—None.

Teaseed—Demand was inactive. Light stocks on the spot were quoted at 27c. to 30c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity and seller. Arrivals at New York totaled 323 drums last against former orders.

Tung—Trading was fairly active at a decline of ½c. per pound last week. Sales were reported at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for prompt delivery. Offerings were quite liberal and reduced bids were accepted. Asking prices ranged from 22⅝c. to 22¾c. per pound, tankcars which were shaded on firm bids. Drums were easier and quoted at 24c. per pound, carlots, same basis. Arrivals at New York totaled 150 tons last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Trading was inactive last week. Inquiry slackened. Quotations were easier and reduced ½c. for all grades.

Lard—Increased offerings and lower competing oils unsettled this market. Trading was reported slow. PMA announced export allocations for 6,600,000 pounds of lard to France for commercial procurement last week.

Tallow—Business was limited to small lots last week. Large users showed little interest in replacements. Smaller buyers and exporters also reduced inquiry. Prices of all grades declined ½c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Degras—Supplies of common degras were light and well held. Neutral grades were in quiet demand and quotably unchanged.

Grease Oils—Small lot buying continued for all grades. Prices were without change.

Oleo Oil—Demand was inactive. Market was easier. Extra was nominal at 24c. per pound, tierces, New York.

Oleo Stearine—Market was quiet, and easy. Quotations were nominal at 18c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oils—Light stocks of crude sardine oil were maintained at 15c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and nominal at the same figure on the Atlantic coast.

Refined Fish Oils—Consuming inquiry was slow. Quotations for all grades were without change.

Los Angeles — Little trading was reported. However, the price of sardine oil has remained steady at 15c. per pound. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 165,155 tons of sardines were landed this season through December 4,

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compared with 89,212 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Active demand was noted for delivery against contracts. New business was fair, chiefly for immediate needs. Market remained steady.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Slab cake 41 percent traded in the Valley in substantial tonnage at $60 loose January, February and March. December slab was sold at $68 per ton Memphis and $67 f.o.b. Valley, mills. There was not much trading activity in the southeast and mills are generally asking $70 for sacked 41 percent meal for December and only scattered cars were moved. In the Carolinas $65 was quoted for January, February, March but crushers refusing to offer this position.

Linseed Meal—Active demand for spot delivery advanced quotations $2 per ton. Offers were light for December shipment, production being sold up.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was very active and prices rose to $79 per ton, bulk, in the spot market. Inquiry for last half of December continued firm at $78 per ton and the January price was $74@75 per ton. Crushers said that offerings for December had been all cleaned up, excepting the few tons stored for truck shipment. Instructions were excellent on maturing contracts and movement to consumers was good.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	12,840,000	11,040,000
Since Sept. 1	176,680,000	154,240,000

Peanut Meal—CCC sold 1,240 tons of peanuts for crushing last week producing about 650 tons of meal. Because of continued small sales, production is more or less at a standstill with domestic and export trade having bought up most of the surplus tonnage. Last sales of sacked 41 percent at $61 f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia mills for December, January, February but exporters indicated $62 for January-February. No tonnage was offered by the crushers.

Soybean Meal—During the last few days feed demand has picked up sharply with result that prices gradually improved. It was also generally felt that differentials between spot and deferred shipments were too wide and the latter positions have advanced about $4 per ton during the past week. Soybean meal 41 percent bulk basis Decatur quoted as follows:— $70 December, $63 January, $59.50 February-March, $56 April-September. Inquiries from export sources for January-March shipment were numerous but there was no confirmation of actual booking of substantial tonnage. Sacked 45 percent offered by North Carolina crushers at $72.50 for December and $71.50 for January-February.

Waxes

Candelilla—This market was unsettled by increased offerings and light demand. Quotations were easy and crude was off about 1c. and refined 2c. per pound. Crude was quoted at 67c. to 68c. per pound, and refined, 70c. to 71c., depending upon quantity and seller.

Carnauba—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices were unsettled and more or less nominal for all grades. No. 3, crude was quoted at 81c. to 82c. per pound, and refined, 85c. to 86c., on spot as to quantity; yellow, No. 1, $1.17 to $1.18, yellow, No. 2, $1.15 to $1.16, chalky, No. 3, 79c. to 80c, and No. 2 North country, 84c. to 85c.

Ouricury—Market continued steady, reflecting the firmness of replacements. Supplies on spot were well held. Crude was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound and refined at 82c. to 84c.

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Oils, Fats Deliveries by PMA in October

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has reported details of food and agricultural commodities purchased and delivered during October. Total deliveries of these products during the month reached 3,332,000,000 pounds, with grain and grain products making up 2,147,000,000 pounds of the total. Included in the total were 52,000,000 pounds of peanuts and 20,000,000 pounds of fats, oils and oilbearing products, other than peanuts. Deliveries by the agency during the month included the following quantities, in pounds, of the products specified to the agencies indicated:—

	Flaxseed	Copra	Peanuts	Vegetable oils	Tallow	Lard and other animal fats
Department of the Army[1]	6,215,104	11,200,000	1,508,587	172,317	.....	.....
Foreign Assistance Act[2]	.....	.....	34,040,044	2,703,568	.....	.....
Individuals and corporations	.....	.....	15,895,020	16,080	.....	.....
All programs, July-October	14,220,523	14,424,509	85,664,715	14,101,588	551,040	425,365

[1] Purchased by the Department of Agriculture and transferred to the Department of the Army on a cash reimbursable basis for Army feeding at home and abroad and for civilian relief feeding in the occupied areas.

[2] Under public law 472, the eightieth Congress, possible recipients of aid under this program may be United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, China, Trieste, and the French and U.S.-U.K. zones of Germany.

Tall Oil Research Data Published by Union Bag

New information on the application of refined tall oil in coatings, gleaned in a two-year laboratory research study, is presented in a booklet issued by the chemical sales division of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, New York. The study was made by the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, using "Unitol", the company's refined tall oil.

The booklet describes the processes which enter into the manufacture of "Unitol" and the general purposes for which it may be effectively used in the coating industry. It gives detailed information on exact methods for using the product in a number of applications.

Designed for distribution to industry personnel with production or executive responsibilities in the paint, varnish and resin fields, free copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing on company stationery, with official title, to department H, chemical sales division, Union Bag & Paper Corporation, 52 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Lard Duty Reduction Extended by Haiti

The government of Haiti has extended the temporary reduction of its import duty on lard substitutes to June 1, 1949. The reduction sets a tariff of 0.20 gourde per net kilogram on lard and lard substitutes, including those of vegetable origin, and lard compounds, whatever the packing, instead of a duty of 0.60 gourde per net kilogram. The products are also subject to a surtax of 20 percent of the import duty.

Durkee Appoints Weber Norwalk Division Head

Durkee Famous Foods, a division of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Elmer L. Weber manager of its Norwalk, Ohio, division. In this capacity he will have full responsibility for production, marketing, merchandising and distribution of margarin, salad dressing, mayonnaise and other food products manufactured at Norwalk.

Luckman Honored by French

Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers Company and formerly chairman of President Truman's Citizens Food Committee, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by French Ambassador Henri Bonnet. In presenting the award, the ambassador described Mr. Luckman as "the moving spirit implementing the generosity of President Truman and the touching impulse of the American people themselves in aiding European recovery."

Lever Bros. Promotes Scribner

Howard A. Scribner, special accountant in the finance division of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., has been appointed assistant comptroller of the company's Pepsodent Division, Chicago. Mr. Scribner joined Lever Brothers fourteen years ago as a member of the bookkeeping section, advancing through the ranks to the post of special accountant.

Paint Official Is Rotary Officer

Albert R. Smiles, factory manager of the International Paint Company, Union, N. J., has been named governor of district 183 of Rotary International.

Trade Briefs

Raefel Del Castillo & Co. has moved its offices to 24 State street, New York. Telephone number at the new location is Digby 4-1354.

Soap exported from the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1948 totaled 271,739 hundredweight, compared with 150,069 hundredweight in the corresponding period of 1947. In the prewar year 1938 exports for the same six month period totaled 363,114 hundredweight.

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Chemical and Oil Tariff Data Extended

Parts 4 and 5 of volume I of Summaries of Tariff Information which relate to chemicals, oil, and paints, were issued December 6 by the United States Tariff Commission. Parts 1, 3 and 6 of the six-part series were issued previously by the commission.

The summaries contain, for the various commodities, statistical data on United States production, imports and exports tariff rates, and other information pertinent to an understanding of the conditions of competition between imports and domestic production.

Part 1 relates to fats and oils, including essential oils; and perfume materials —paragraphs 52 to 62 inclusive of the tariff act of 1930. Part 5 relates principally to pigments; paints; soaps; starches; and compounds of sodium, potassium, copper, and zinc—paragraphs 63 to 97 inclusive.

Margarin Tax Repeal Fight Planned by Cotton Council

All out support of Congressional leaders who are spearheading the drive for repeal of "discriminatory anti-margarin" laws was pledged by southern cotton leaders, consumer group heads, women's organization representatives and farm leaders on December 7 at a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., sponsored by the committee on margarin legislation of the National Cotton Council.

H. L. Wingate, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation and vice-president of the National Cotton Council, presided at the session, which unanimously agreed on a program to "eliminate from statute books these un-American anti-margarin laws which discriminate against the low income group and seriously restrict the sale of a wholesome food product."

Fats, Oils Supplemental Export Quota Announced

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has approved the following supplementary export allocation:—

France has been allocated 6,600,000 pounds of soybean oil—commercial procurement.

Oils, Fats Purchases By PMA During August

Food and agricultural products purchased domestically or in foreign markets during August by the Production and Marketing Administration for general supply or export programs or acquired under price support operations have been reported by the agency. The figures for August and for the period July-August, 1948, include the following amounts, in pounds:—

	August	July-Aug.
Copra (Philippines purchases)	33,600,000	33,600,000
Flaxseed, for crushing		173,419
Linseed oil, raw	7,500,000	8,220,000
Peanuts—		
Number two, shelled	9,321,124	12,765,482
Farmer's stock	1,031,123	1,031,123

Bond to Leave Standard-Vacuum

Orlo W. Bond, manager of the New Delhi branch office of the India division of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, is planning to retire from the company on January 1.

Soap, Glycerin Makers

—*Continued from page 4*

Ian, of the Brookings Institute, and representatives from various government agencies will discuss government regulations. The luncheon speaker will be Admiral Ross T. McIntire, former surgeon-general of the United States Navy.

In the afternoon there will be a technical research panel, presided over by L. J. Evans; a marketing research panel, presided over by R. H. Young, and a fats and oils panels, presided over by D. M. Flick. These will be followed by the election of directors and a directors meeting.

January 27

In the morning there will be group meetings on potash, presided over by Walter Straub; glycerin, presided over by N. N. Dalton, and bulk soap, presided over by G. R. Fulton. The luncheon speaker will be Gen. Carlos Romulo, and the afternoon session will be devoted to association activities and sessions on synthetic glycerin and synthetic detergents. The annual banquet will be held in the evening.

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 37

Zinc carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works lb. .10¾- —
precip., powd., dms ... lb. .26 - —
Purified precip., dms ..... lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .045 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0325- —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .40 - .41
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18¾- —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls ... lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis ... lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld lb. .21½- .22
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .26¼- .26¾
Oleate, bbls ..... lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .13¾- —
leaded 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15⅛- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15⅜- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16⅛- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .31 - .32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. ..... lb. .42 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.05
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.45
Zinc sulphate, flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.40
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.80
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.65
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.05
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt. alld lb. 2.00 2.30
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .39 - .40
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .08½- —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .09¾- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works lb. .25½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, ctns., works ..... lb. 7.00 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbl. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works .. lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works .. lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- .03¾
10 tons, works ..... lb. .03½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works ..... bl. .04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less works ..... lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .11½- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works ... lb. .38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the December 6 issue of OPD.

PENNOWAX

Oxidized Petroleum Waxes

Emulsions Floor Polishes
Carbon Paper Protective Coatings
M.P. 90-190°F. Acid Value 5-55

AMORWAX

Refined Petroleum Waxes

Paste Polish Shoe Polish
Laminating Impregnating
Insulation
M.P. 100-195°F. Pen. 2-25 Color—Amber-White

Refined Genuine Yellow Ozokerite
Ceresines Paraffines

Write for
Formulations, Specifications, Quotations, Tec. Data

PENNOTEX OIL CORPORATION
29 Broadway New York 6, N. Y

WAXES FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS
HIGH M. P. HARD WAXES
JAPWAX SUBSTITUTES INSULATING WAXES
BEESWAXES AND SUBSTITUTES
WAXES PREPARED TO INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICATIONS
MONTAN SUBSTITUTES
OZOKERITES AND CERESINES
LAMINATING WAXES: DIPPING WAXES
AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES
MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES
CARNAUBAS AND SUBSTITUTES
ALLIED ASPHALT & MINERAL CORP.
217 Broadway NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
Factories Brooklyn—Bayonne—Dunellen
AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES in U. S. A. and Canada
REctor 2-2953-4-5
WAX AND OIL DIVISION

FMC

THE SYMBOL FOR BETTER EQUIPMENT

Available Immediately

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES

4—Sweetland Pressure Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10 and 12.
15—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filters from Stainless 3'x2' to 8'x14'; others by Feine, Denver, American, Portland.
Large Stock of Plate and Frame Filter Presses by Shriver, Sperry, others up to 42", in iron, wood, bronze and Stainless; Kelly Horizontal Filter 20"x36".
1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter 36"x50".
1—Laughlin 36" Centrifugal Continuous Filter.

FOR RUBBER AND PLASTICS

Farrell Birmingham, Thropp, Adamson Rubber Mills from 36" to 84"; Extruders, Tubers or Strainers, Royle, National, Houstonic, Allen up to 10" worm; Rubber Stock Cutters, Vulcanizers, Hydraulic Presses, Calendars of standard makes, 42" and 48".

Rotary Cutters by Ball & Jewell, Abbe, Cameron, Cumberland; all sizes.

SPECIAL OFFERING: 12 Day Ro-Ball Sifters Nos. 81 and 82; size 40"x120" for single or multiple separation.

DRYERS OF ALL TYPES

IN NEW YORK STOCK CAN BE SHIPPED TODAY!
4 J. P. Devine No. 11 Vacuum Shelf Dryers 17 Shelves or 9 Shelves 40"x42" with Condensers

2—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Vacuum Pan Dryers.
4—Rotary Vacuum Dryers from 2'x6' to 5'x33'.
22—Atmospheric Drum Dryers from Lab., size to 4'x9'. Single and double in iron and stainless.
2—Production Size Spray Dryers by Rogers and Bowen.
6—Procter & Schwartz, Gehnrich, other standard make Conveyor type and Apron type Dryers.
2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers.
6—Steam Tube Dryers by Louisville, Hulm, Hersey.
4—Louisville Dewatering Presses.
20—Truck and Tray Cabinet Dryers by Procter & Schwartz, Gehnrich, Stokes, steam, electric, gas.

MIXERS

60—Heavy duty Horizontal Mixers, jacketed, double arm, geared both ends; tilting when or sigma blades, 50 gal., 100 gal., others.
40—Dry Powder Mixers of the ribbon type from 200 lb. to 3,000 lb. in steel or stainless.
8—Tumbling type Mixers from 1 to 20 cu. ft., larger sizes available immediately.
2—Readco jacketed ribbon type Mixers; 210 gal.
4—Lancaster Muller type Mixers, stainless steel with 10 HP motors.
35—Mixing Kettles in stainless, iron, steel, copper, monel, etc. State size required.
4—Doop cast iron 200 gal. jacketed agitated Kettles with extension aprons.

●

Nobody BUT Nobody Pays MORE for Your Surplus Equipment

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street,
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—MACHINERY OFFERINGS—

SPECIAL LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of the Coated Fabrics Division, from the Atlas Powder Company plant at Stamford, Conn.

Your opportunity to buy very fine, modern equipment, right off the foundations.

See our representatives, at the plant, foot of Canal Street, Stamford, Conn., phone Stamford 3-2171, or write to Consolidated Products Co., P.O. Box 1115, Stamford, Conn.

Here are some of the principal items of interest to Paint and Lacquer manufacturers:

COMPLETE SOLVENT RECOVERY SYSTEM
To handle approximately 35,000 CFM

3—9' x 43' Adsorbers complete with Duct work, motor driven fans, condensers, automatically operated valves and charged with approximately 65,000 lbs. activated carbon. (Carbon & Carbide) Solvents handled: MEK. Isopropyl alcohol and gasoline.

DISTILLATION EQUIPMENT Consists of:

2—E. B. Badger all copper 28" x 26' high Continuous Columns, 40 plates each. 27—3" allotted boiling caps per plates. Each column complete with copper shell and tube preheater and copper shell and tube condenser. Each column complete with its own Panel Board consisting of recording controllers, rotameters, etc.

PEBBLE MILLS & GRINDERS

14—P. O. Abbe 36" x 42" Burrstone and porcelain lined, tight and loose pulley drive, liquid discharge gate.

3—Colloid Mills, each directly connected to 2—Terry 10 HP 5000 RPM Steam Turbines.

PUMPS

Viking Gear Pumps—All iron with safety valves. All directly connected to Explosion proof Motors 3/60/220-440. Ranging from 1½" with 3 HP to 4" with 20 HP Motors.

SCALES

Approximately 30 Toledo Dial Scales, Portable, Bench and Floor type, range 500-3000 lbs.

TANKS

2—Stainless steel, agitated, each 350 gallons cap., belt driven propellor agitators.
30—Vert. and horiz., riveted and welded, from 2,000 gals. to 12,000 gals.
7—Blue enamel, 30"x36", 100 gal. ea. Bolted-on dished covers with 14" manhole, 3" bottom outlet, leg supports. One with enameled paddle agitator, belt driven.

MIXERS & COTTON CUTTERS

6—Steel Simplex Turbo Mixers, with bolted on covers, each with Turbo Mixer Drive 4B, Falk Motoreducer Ratio 6-1, and Louis Allis 15 HP 3/60/220-440 1760 RPM Explosion proof motor and starters, capacity each Mixer 325 gals.
3—Steel Simplex Turbo Mixers, welded on dished covers. Each with Turbo Mixer Drive 5B, Falk Motoreducer, Ratio 7-1, and L. A. 30 HP 3/60/220-440, 1750 RPM Explosion proof motor and starters, capacity each Mixer 950 gals.
4—Alsop Hyspeed back geared Portable Agitators, ½ HP, 3/60/220-440, back geared 438 RPM—2 Steel Propellers, 48" shaft, explosion proof motors.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. working cap., jack., double geared, sigma blade, power tilting, motor driven, 40 HP GE 3/60/440.
2—J. H. Day 20 gal. Brighton Mixers, tight and loose pulley.
2—J. H. Day 40 gal. Change Can Mixers, tight and loose pulley.
1—Ross 50 gal. Mammouth Change Can Mixer, tight and loose pulley.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS AT OUR NEWARK SHOPS

DRYERS

6 x 50 Louisville Rotary Steam Tube.
6 x 23 Hersey Rotary Hot Air.
3'6" x 28' Direct Heat Rotary.
5' x 33' Rotary Vacuum.
32" x 72" Buffalo Double Drum Atmospheric.
28" x 60" B&C Double Drum Atmospheric.
Buffalo Vacuum and J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf, 40 x 42, 5, 6, 9 shelves.

CRUSHING & GRINDING, PULVERIZING

1—Raymond 5-roll High Side, complete with Motor accessories.
2—Raymond No. 000 Pulverizers.
1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizers.
1—Size B—Erie City Motor Driven Coal Pulverizer.
1—Raymond 4-roll High Side.
1—Jeffrey 24 x 20, type B, Hammer Mill.
1—Williams 2XX Roller Bearing Hammer Mill.
1—Micro 4TH 24".
1—JB No. 2 Hammer Mill.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins, Size 17, Jacketed, 200 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P, Size 16, Unjacketed, 150 gallon working capacity.
8—Baker Perkins, Size 15, Jacketed, 100 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P, Size 14, Unjacketed, 50 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P Size 12—Jacketed, 20 gallon working capacity.
1—3,000 lb. J. H. Day Dry Powder, Motor Driven.
1—1,000 lb. J. H. Day Dry Powder, Motor Driven.
1—1,000 lb. Stedman Drum Mixer, Motor Driven.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—60" Tolhurst Copper Basket, belt-driven, center slung.
2—48" Troy Steel Basket V-Belt Motor Drive.
5—42" American Tool stainless steel, Direct Motor Driven.
8—40" American Tool, Copper Basket, belt driven, in Battery, with Mixer.

FILTERS

1—No. 12 Sweetland, 4" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 10 Sweetland, 2" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 5 Sweetland 2" centers, copper leaves.
1—8 x 12 Oliver Acid Proof.
2—8 x 12 Oliver all steel.
3—8 x 10 Oliver wood stave.
3—36" Sperry 60 plate cast iron, Recessed, center feed, open delivery, hydraulic closing.
4—30" Sperry Skeletons—gear closing.

KETTLES

3—5,500 gallon Steel Copper Coils, Closed, Agitated.
1—2,000 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, Agitated.
4—1,200 gal. Steel Lead, coils, lead lined, Closed.
1—1,200 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed.
1—750 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—700 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—550 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—500 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—500 gal. Stainless Steel, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
2—500 gal. Stainless Steel Unjack. Closed Agitated.
1—200 gallon Steel Jacketed, open top, Agitated.

ACID PROOF OLIVER FILTER

8' dia. x 12' face Oliver Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filter, lead valve, lead covered drum heads, rubber covered oscillating agitator, lead lined trough, etc. For immediate shipment.

ONLY A PARTIAL LIST—ALL ITEMS LISTED ABOVE ARE AT NEWARK

3-APRON DRYER

1—Proctor & Schwartz Soap Chip Dryer, 5-Section with late 2-roll 4' dia. Cooling rolls, 72" apron.
Part of Liquidation of Soap Plant at Newark, N. J.
Send for Printed Circular

Liquidating **WAVERLY SUGAR CO.**, consisting of Filter Presses, Cast Iron 10' dia. Quad. Effect Evaporator, Kettles, Pumps, Hammer Mills, etc.
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WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES—SEND LIST NOW

This One Wrench Opens All Drums

The DRUM MAJOR Universal Drum Wrench does the work of a dozen different wrenches—it has the openings and lugs to remove or tighten all standard drum closures. Eliminates a multiplicity of wrenches or costly makeshifts. Reduces tool investment and cuts operating time factor. Cadmium plated to resist corrosion and sparking. Overall length, 15½ inches. Packed singly—shipping wt.—4 lbs. Price $4.75, F.O.B. Los Angeles or Buffalo, New York. Dealers wanted.

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6938 Avalon Boulevard
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$3.75 ORDER BY MAIL

DRUM MAJOR

2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron
1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, Cookers & Dryers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves, hydraulic closing.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Turbine Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 21"x20"
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x 42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
4—Pebble Mills 6' x 8', 54" x 48", 24" x 36" & 24" x 30".
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
4—Shriver & Independ. Pl. & Fr. Wood Filter Presses, 18" x 21" sq.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 2 & 0.7 gals.
1—Sprout Waldron 40" x 84" Single Deck Sifter, motor driven.
1—Orville Simpson 20" x 40" 2-deck Rotex Sifter & 40" x 80" Single.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 18 Bluegrass Sifters.
6—Tyler 28 Jr. Hummer Screens, 21" x 66".
1—Tyler Lab. Sieve Shaker ¼ HP.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge. Also 36" Rubber-Lined.
6—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3" x 9", 5" x 32", 12" x 36", 16" x 40".
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ¾", 1", 1¼", also single punch.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
3—Jones Type B, A & K automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
2—Houchin 18" x 36" 4-Roll Granite Stone Mills.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal lead-lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
2—Burkhard 28" & 20" Revolving Pans.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Sanco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 350, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40 to 500 gals.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Post, Elec. Mixers, ½-2 HP.
1—Lab. double steel Ball Mill.
1—New Patterson 8-gal. Jar Mill.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 9 Rotary Cutter 5 H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
3—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9", 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 6000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worth 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, Chip, Liquid, etc.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, stainless steel and aluminum 30 to 250 gal. cap.
1—36" Stainless Klein Filter & Slurry Feeder—new.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 and 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gal.
Sterilizers 18x18 and 24x27 with clamp-down covers and safety valves.
1—Sperry Filter 18x18—24 plate.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with Agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6" new.
Write or Wire for Details

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BRILL Offers Dependable Equipment

16—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Ross Eng. Co. Truck Dryers, 500 sq. ft. drying surface.
5—Abbe 6'x8', 5'x4' porcelain-lined, jacketed Pebble Mills, motor driven.
1—J. H. Day, stainless steel Jumbo jacketed horizontal Batch Mixer, 1,100 cu. ft.
10—Powder Mixers, 100 to 4,000 lbs.
2—3TH, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers.
2—Day Ro-Ball No. 81 Screeners, 40"x120", all stainless steel.
10—Stainless Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
3—Pfaudler 60, 80, 150 gal. glass-lined jacketed, agitated Kettles, M.D.
1—Struthers Wells, 400 gal., closed, jacketed, agitated Kettle.
6—Dopp 250, 150 gal. Jacketed, agitated Kettles.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20—42"x4.5" shelves.
1—J. P. Devine 3'x11' stainless steel clad Rotary Dryer with steam tubes.
3—J. H. Day 3-Roll water-cooled Roller Mills, 12"x32" and 16"x40", M.D.
8—J. H. Day 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
2—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 50 gals.
5—Sperry Filter Presses, 24", 30", 36".
3—Sperry 42"x42" aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses.
2—No. 5 and No. 2 Stainless Steel Sweetland Filters.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges, stainless steel bowls.
3—No. 6 Super Centrifuges.
3—S&S, Rogers, Powder Fillers.
30—Stokes Single Punch and Rotary Tablet Machines, DD2, D1, BB, B, F, R.
20—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2".

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
225 West 34th Street, New York 1, N. Y.
Tel. BRyant 9-2040 Cable—BRISTEN

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

AT GREAT SAVINGS
For Immediate Delivery

Knapp Adjustable to No. 10 (1 gal.), Can or Glass Bottle, Allaround Wrap Labeler.
Mikro 4th—24", 1-SH and Bantam Pulverizers, Jay Bee, Schutz O'Neill Mills, etc.
Baker Perkins and Readco Heavy Duty 100-150 gallon Double Arm Mixers.
F. J. Stokes, J. H. Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers. From 2 gallons to 450 gallons.
Day & Robinson 100, 600, 1200, 2400 and 4000 lb. Dry Powder Mixers & Sifters.
Kent & National Equipment 3-Roll Mills, 16" x 40" size.
Ross, Lehman and National Equipment 3 to 7 ft. Chasers.
Horix Stainless Steel Rotary Filler, Elgin 24-Head Rotary Filler, Bagby Twin Filler.
2 Pony Labelrites, Ermold and World Semi-Automatic and Fully Automatic Rotary and Straightaway Labelers.
Stokes & Colton Late Style Rotary Tablet Machines.
Stokes and Smith G-1 and Duplex Auto Powder Fillers.
Sweetland, Vallez, Sperry, Shriver and Johnson Filters.
Shriver 42" P. & F. Wash Type Filter Press.

MANY OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST IN STOCK
TELL US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR COMPLETE PLANTS

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
118-122 LAFAYETTE STREET
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FOR SALE

AGITATORS—MIXERS
7—Heavy duty, double arm, jktd., tilting, 50 to 250 gal. wkg. cap.
1—Heavy duty, double arm, jktd., tilting, 200 gal. wkg. cap., stainless.
4—Single arm Paste, 50 to 500 lb.
9—Ribbon type Powder, 100 to 3,500 lb.
11—Conical Blenders, 25 to 500 lb.
14—Side Entering, 6" to 18" dia. prop.
2—Vertical ½ HP 1750 RPM xpl.
10—Portable, ¼ HP to 1 HP.
1—Lancaster Intensive EAG—4, 59" encl. bed, stainless, 10 HP mot. & elev.
1—Aluminum, jktd., 50 gal.

DRYERS
1—P & S Tray, 1,030 sq. ft.
2—Vac. Tray, 100 & 215 sq. ft.
3—Double Drum, tam., 22" x 38".
1—Rotary Steam Tube, 5'6" x 30'.

FILTERS
1—Sweetland No. 10, 2" cent., bronze leaves, C.I. body.
1—Rotary Vac. 8' x 8', rubber & lead cov.
1—Rotary Vac. 8' x 6', stainless.
1—Rotary Vac. 6' x 3', steel.
1—P & F, cast iron, 24", 30", 42".
1—P & F, bronze, 30", 18".
2—P & F, wood, 30", 42".
1—Rec. Plate, C.I., 36".
1—Pot type, stainless, 1 & 3 sq. ft.
12—Stone, 5, 10 & 20 GPM.
8—Pressure leaf type, to 250 sq. ft.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS
5—3-roll, 16" x 40", 12" x 32".
3—2-roll, 16" x 30", 8" x 10".
4—Colloid, U. S. & Premier, 6", 15".
4—Ball, Abbe 6' x 8', 26" x 12"; Hardinge Conical, 4'6" x 21".
2—Hammer, Williams No. 1.
9—Attrition, Robinson 22"; Bauer 24"; Sprout Waldon 16", 20", 30".
6—Schutz O'Neill Pulv., 16", 22", 28".

TANKS
50—Stainless, open top, 30 to 500 gal.
4—Stainless, closed, 1,000 & 2,500 gal.
1—Stainless, rectang. open, 1,000 gal.
1—Stainless, horiz., 6,000 gal., agit. & jktd. & insul.
20—Pfaudler glass-lined horiz., 5,000 to 19,000 gal. cap.
18—Glass lined 50 to 3,000 gal.
16—Copper, 8,000 to 11,000 gal.
25—Copper, 20 to 1,000 gal.
29—Aluminum, 100 and 150 gal.
19—Wood, 3,600 to 13,000 gal.
95—Steel & Iron, 30 to 1,700,000 gals.

MISCELLANEOUS
2—DeLaval Centrifuges, No. 600.
1—Sharples Centrifuges, 16P, 18V.
20—Tubular Condensers to 3,800 sq. ft.
12—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. jkt. press, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
10—Kettles, 10 lb. jkt. press, aluminum, copper, stainless clad, 30 to 105 gal.
8—Stokes & Colton 16 punch Tablet Presses.
7—Single punch tablet presses.
8—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
1—Nash Glass Cent. Pump, ¾ x 1.
2—Vacuum Stills, 100 gal., jktd. & agit.
3—Water Stills, 30 & 250 GPH.
3—Stainless Gate Valves, 4".

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Daniel FTC Secretary

Appointment of D. C. Daniel as secretary of the Federal Trade Commission to succeed Otis S. Johnson was announced yesterday by the commission. Mr. Johnson, who has been secretary for twenty-six years, will retire at the end of this year after forty-four years of government service. Mr. Daniel has been an attorney on the commission's trial staff for more than ten year.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

3—NEW 65 gallon jacketed C. I. DOPP kettles with hinged covers.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 barrel heavy duty mixer.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon—jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer.
1—Readco 100 gallon tilting jacketed heavy duty mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers.
2—Sperry 24" C. I. one eye open delivery filter presses.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep ⅝" thick stainless steel kettle with bolted cover. Capacity 16 gallons.
1—Western Bear Cat size 2A Shredder.
1—Gum crusher with 14"x14" hopper.
3—Lehmann 12"x20" five roller water cooled mills.
1—Lehmann 18"x48" five roller water cooled mill.
1—J. H. Day 16"x40" three roller water cooled mill.
1—Kent 12"x30" three roller water cooled mill.

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EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Pfaudler 300 gallon jacketed, agitated Series L Kettle.
1—Pfaudler 10 gallon jacketed Kettle.
1—Pfaudler 100 gallon storage tank.
1—No. 2TH Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel, Model D, with 5 HP Motor.
1—J. H. Day Mogal Kneading & Mixing Machine, with 10 HP Motor, Size 5.
1—Baker Perkins Jacketed Mixer, 2,000 gallons.
2—Thropp 2-roll Rubber Mills, 16"x42".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
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MEC FOR SALE MEC

1—Oliver Vacuum Filter 5'4" x 8' (New).
1—Stainless Steel Sus. Centrifuges 48" Solid & Perforated Baskets.
9—Stainless Steel Condensers 150 sq. ft.
2—Pfaudler Jacketed Glass Lined Kettles 200 and 250 gals.
1—Glasscote Glass Lined 300 gallon Pressure Tank.
1—Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Closed Glass Lined Pressure Tank.
1—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills 5 to 50 gal's.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
1—Day & Ross 40 gallon Pony Mixers.
2—Vertical Heavy Duty 500 gal. Paint Mixers.
3—Vertical Steel Reactors 1,100 gallons.
1—Nickel Coated Reactor 200 gallons.
2—Vacuum Shelf Dryers 18 and 20 Shelf.
6—Horiz. Spiral Mixers 600 lbs. to 3,500 lbs.
1—Day 2,000 lb. Stainless Steel Horiz. Mixer.
1—New Titusville Boiler 100 H.P. 100 lb. W.P. Horiz. Tubes.

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Party interested in establishing for their products new outlets in fast growing British Columbia and desirous of securing the well-founded nucleus of a factory to consumer service write OPD 253. Have been established in rural area as paint and varnish manufacturer for 10 years and can show remarkable expansion and also prove that further expansion is easily achieved by continuing present policies.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale: Revolvator—1 revolvator, two-ton capacity rotary ball bearing base, hand operated, completely rebuilt. OPD 276.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Available immediately: Chemical manufacturing facilities consisting of large processing tanks, dry blender, spray dryer, 300,000 gallon storage capacity, 10,000 sq. ft. warehouse, RR siding, labor plentiful. Soap Corporation of America, 1900 Bluff Street, Wichita Falls, Texas.

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Methyl bromide for sale—18,000 lbs. in 1-lb. cans available for immediate delivery, at a low price. Sabin Metal Corp., 40 Lispenard St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.—WAlker 5-6583.

Inventory clearance: 15 tons copper carbonate 19c., 10 tons zinc cyanide 28c., 3 tons red mercuric oxide NF $1.25, 3 tons dichlorbenzoic acid 55c., 7 tons alumina hydrate, lt. 13c., 20 tons Aroclor 1270 12c., 18 tons lecithin 7c., 3 tons tannic acid, tech. 24c., 25 tons silica gel 8c., 20 tons Paris green 14c., 10 tons Nuchar C-115 4c. All per pound, fob, New York. Subject prior sale. Will bill January 1st if required. Chemical Service Corp., 82 Beaver St., N. Y. 5. HAnover 2-6970.

Pyridylmercuric Stearate, technical, (Mallinckrodt.) Original manufacturers' sealed drums; $2.50 per pound. Duponal (Modinal) "D" paste 20c. per pound. Samples available. All prices f.o.b. Chicago. OPD 259.

NOTICE OF SALE at Public Auction pursuant to Section 202 of the Lien Law—604 lbs. hyoscyamus extract NF powder (henbane extract powder). Said powder being the property of Richard Bausher of Allentown, Pennsylvania—Sale to take place at 1123 Broadway, New York City, New York, Room 1105, on the 21st day of December, 1943 at 11:00 A.M. Jerome Teich, Attorney, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City 17, N. Y.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 279.

Glycols—diethylene, ethylene and propylene. Interested straight or assorted carload lots for prompt and forward delivery at right prices. OPD 280.

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 271.

MATERIALS WANTED

Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondence with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details, write. OPD 269.

Propylene glycol:—Wish to purchase any quantity available. John Clarke Co., Inc., 135 Front Street, New York 5. WHitehall 3-6430.

PLANTS OFFERED

Paint plant for sale — Established 30 years, manufacture a complete line of industrial and architectural paints. Located in Massachusetts. Owner desires to retire. Address OPD 251.

Party interested in establishing for their products new outlets in fast growing British Columbia and desirous of securing the well-founded nucleus of a factory to consumer service write OPD 253. Have been established in rural area as paint and varnish manufacturer for 10 years and can show remarkable expansion and also prove that further expansion is easily achieved by continuing present policies.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Chemical plant, laboratory, or suitable building with or without equipment, about 5,000 sq. ft. in unrestricted New York Metropolitan area. Address OPD 260.

Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery — large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OPEN

PIGMENT DISPERSION:—Are you interested in the engineering features involved in dispersion? Our plans include study of the fundamentals and practical application. Much travel is necessary, evaluating machinery offered for dispersion purposes, cooperation with others who are also intrested, and eventually the man doing this work can become the most outstanding authority of pigment dispersion in vehicles. Please write giving information of training and experience to OPD 273.

Lacquer chemist wanted: For an expanding well organized lacquer company an experienced chemist able to assist in or undertake the formulation and development of standard and specialized lacquers and synthetics. Excellent high type man only, preferably with a good educational background. To the proper man this position offers an excellent future. Give full details in strictest confidence in first letter. OPD 263.

POSITIONS VACANT

Formulator well-experienced on industrial finishes, having knowledge to formulate, supervise, follow through production and understand application methods. State experience in detail, also give age and salary. Excellent opportunity with a leading paint manufacturer in Southern California. Confidential. OPD 275.

POSITIONS WANTED

Available — executive chemist, Ph.D., with proven record all types coatings & application, production, development. Familiar with latest types, vinyls, emulsions, plasticizers. Capable of handling men, imaginative, hard worker, personality. Will accept technical service, traveling. OPD 277.

Chemical salesman, 33, six years domestic export sales and five years selling other fields. College background, three years chemical engineering course. Desires position with chemical manufacturing firm. OPD 278.

Chemical sales: Chemical engineer will organize, advertise, sell, service and develop. New York office facilities. Business connections. Training and experience with world organizations. Coatings, finishes, plastics, component materials and organic chemicals. Top flight creative and business ability at fair compensation that the traffic will bear. OPD 283.

Senior export executive, wide knowledge world markets in-bulk pharmaceuticals, fine industrials, offers services manufacturers only, available immediately. Employment in Latin-America preferred, but alternative proposals considered. Scotsman, widely travelled, accomplished linguist and sales organizer. References exchanged confidentially. Airmail replies: Gerente, Caixa Postal 4049, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

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SERVICES WANTED

Chemical plant to do contract work, equipped for bulk organic synthesis 1 000 lb. upwards. Raw materials and processes furnished. Eastern Seaboard. OPD 274.

American Resinous Chemicals Adds to 'Arwax' Concentrates Line

The American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has added three new types to its line of "Arwax" concentrates. The new products are concentrates of either polyethylene, butyl rubber or s-polymer in paraffin or microcrystalline wax. Details of the properties and capabilities of each of the products is described in the company's technical data sheet C-46, which is available on request.

Gulf Oil Completes Refinery Expansion

Gulf Oil Corporation has completed a $19,000,000 expansion program at its Port Arthur, Tex., refinery that gives the plant a potential increase of 66,000 barrels per day in crude charging capacity.

The new construction, which includes a desulphurization unit, a polyform unit, three atmospheric vacuum topping stills and an extension of docking facilities, was undertaken primarily to increase the efficiency and flexibility of the refinery. For the present, the desulphurization unit and polyform unit will be operated in conjunction to produce a higher quality of gasoline from straight run gasoline, naphtha fractions and light hydrocarbons.

Peters Named 1949 Chairman Of 'Perfect Shipping Campaign'

Irving M. Peters, traffic manager of Corn Products Refining Company, was named general chairman of the national management committee for the 1949 "Perfect Shipping Campaign" by the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards on December 4.

Mr. Peters will direct the annual campaign for the third time. The purpose of the drive is to improve transportation and packaging practices with a view to reducing loss and damage to freight. Next year's "Perfect Shipping Campaign" will be conducted during the month of April.

NPC to Meet January 13

The first quarterly meeting of the new membership of the National Petroleum Council has been called for January 13 by Chairman Walter S. Hallanan. The meeting will be held in the secretary's conference room of the South Interior building, Washington.

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Box 282 Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Fillers: Tube-Jar, hand and motor dr.
Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Triangle.
Tablet Machine: Colton single, No. 4.
Filter Presses: 24" cast iron, 30" alum.
Oil Expeller: Anderson RB.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: 600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 lb.
Shelf Dryer: Devine No. 12, 20 shelf.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Mixers: 3-speed Hobart, Read, Glen.
Filter Press: 24" wood plate and frame.
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Brand New, unused, Oliver Rotary Continuous Filtering System, including: Oliver Rotary Filter, 5'4" x 8' face cypress drum, speed reducer, worm drive, motor; bronze, lead, and rubber covered wetted parts; washing mechanism, separate filtrate and washing outlets. Oliver Vacuum Receiver, rubber lined, 23" x 60" with supports. Moisture Trap, Check Valve. Nash Hytor L-5 Rotary Vacuum Pump, 20 H. P. splash proof, ball bearing motor. Oliver Repulper, lead lined with bronze shaft, paddles, fittings, splash proof ball bearing motor and starter. Certified prints, instructions. Motors 220/400 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Immediate delivery. Value of equipment approx. $13,000. Priced at $7 500. f.o.b. Eastern shipping point. Box 281, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

1—SW-5E Steller Filter, stainless steel elements & cores.
1—Pac O Matic Packer with bag shaper and shaker (3, 5 & 9 lb. bags).
2—Vogt 3 Drum Low Head Boilers, 220 HP 160 lb. P. Oil-Gas Burners complete in stand-by condition.
1—Gehnrich Drying Oven, S.S., Endless Belt Type, 5' wide x 55' long, gas fired 15 burners, 250 F, complete with variable speed drive, Automatic Temperature control.

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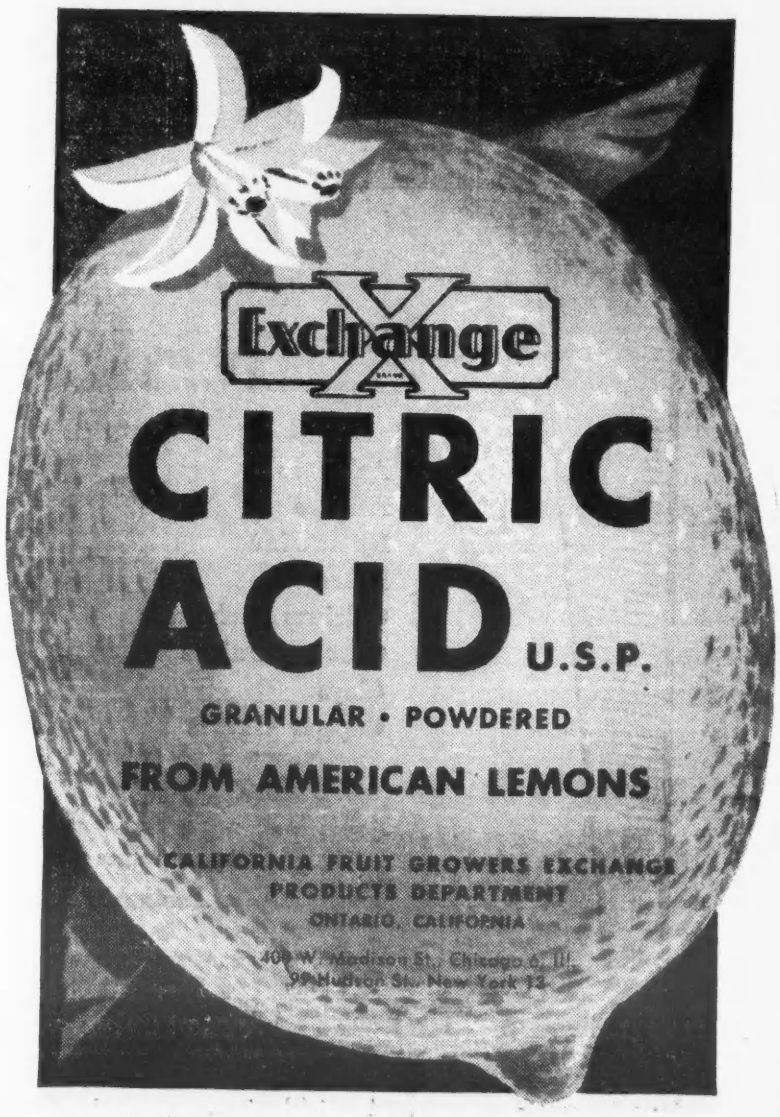

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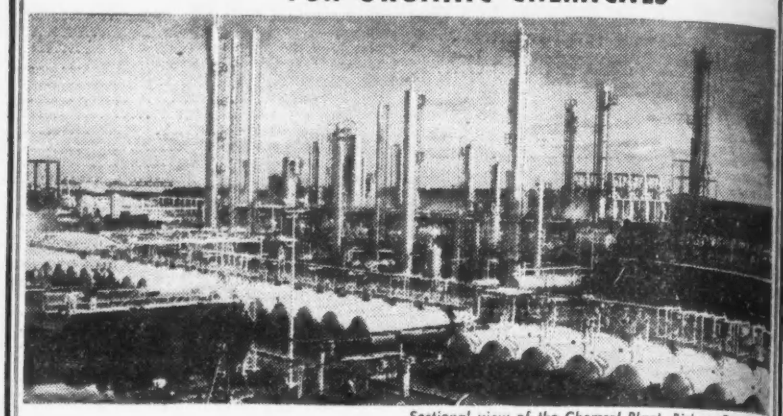

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